BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1822. [NUMBER 1558.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Government Advertisement,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the price established by Government for the sale of the Honorable Company's MADEIRA WINE in this month is as follows—

London Market per pipe Rupees 607, or in bottle 16 Rupees per dozen.

The Wine in bottle will not be disposed of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT.
Actg. Dep. Warehouse Keeper in charge.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE OFFICE,
4th July 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS and OTHER STORES, will take place on Monday the 15th of this month and continue for one week.

The sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E ELLIOT,
Dept. Warehouse-keeper in charge.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
4th July 1822.

જાહેર•નામો

એવોજે•શ્રી•શરકાર•કંમપેનીનો•માલ ઇનાત•તથા•ધાતુ•તથા•બીજી•જનશ્કે નેની•વકરી•કર•મહીને•થાએછે•તે•વક રી•આય•મહીનામાં•તારીખ ૧૫ શામ વારના•દીને•થાશે•ને•એક•કુકતા•શુકી નેા•વકરી•ચાલશે *

તે•વકરી•દર•દીને•બપોરની•ચાલુ• થતી•જશે—તા• ૪ જુલાઇ•શને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી *

W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. to Gov. Persian Dept.

શ્રી

મણીર મમ

કોશબે બરમર મંઝેનીચા મ ર ઘમત ર ધાળી ર ઈતર મમ મ ઘછે યાચી ઘર મણીન્યાત બી મગી ઘિન ઘછે તી બીમગી યા મ ણીન્યાત તાગીફ ૧૬ જોમપગી છે ઈંર ર છેમ ઘટપડા ઘણંત બી મગી ચાર્ઇર

બીમગી ઘર ચીપત ઘોર પ્રછગી

ચાલી ઘિર્ઇર તાગીફ ૪ મઘે ઓ ઇઈ ૭૧ ૧૮૨૨ ઈંગ્રજી

W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. to Gov. Persian Dept.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Packet is now open at this office for the reception of letters to be transmitted to England by the ship Medina; which will be closed on or about the end of this month.

C. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GEN. POST OFFICE
5th July 1822.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY,

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of THOMAS WILLIAM BROWNE, Esq.

AGAINST

MAHOMED EBRAIM DAWBU.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday the 8th day of July instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises, the undermentioned property of the abovenamed Defendant.

LOT 1st.—A Dwelling House covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated without the Town Walls, called *Khadup*, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Mahomed Essack.

LOT. 2d.—A Dwelling House covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated without the Town Walls, called *Khajeecha Molla*, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Shadoodeen Shaik Ally Coor.

G. F. HUGHES,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
5th July 1822.

શરીફ•શેબ

ખબર•કુજથી•આપીએજે•શોમવારને દીને•તારીફ ૮ જુલાઇ•ચાલતા•મહીના ની•ફલાફ ૩ ના•પાછલા•પોરે•જાહેર•ફ રીને•જે•જગા•કુપર•મીલકતછે•તેતા•વે ચાશે•તે•મીલકત•મામદ•ઇલરામ•દાવ ખાનીછે•તે•શરીફે•ટાય•મારીને•ફબજ ફીધેલીછે•શ્રી•કુદરાબલ•રીફાડર•ફોરત ની•ડીફરીથી•ટામશ•કુલીમ•બરોનની શ્રીરીઆદી•બાબદ *

બાટ•પેલો•ઘર ૧ નલીઆનુ•ચાલેકુ•ફો ટબાર•બદફપર•તેના•પદોશમા•ઘર ૧ મામદ•જશાફનુછે *

બાટ•બીજો•ઘર ૧ નલીઆનુ•ચાલેકુ• ફોટબાર•ફાજીના•મોબામા•તેના•પડો

શમા•ઘર ૧ શકુદીન•શેફ•અબી•કુ રનુછે *

શ્રી•મુબજની•તારીફ ૫ જુલાજ•શને ૧૮૨૨ *

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
UNDER THE OFFICE
OF
Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & CO.
THIS DAY
AT 11 O'CLOCK
A QUANTITY OF REJECTED ARTICLES
IMPORTED ON THE SHIP
SWALLOW,
CONSISTING OF

SQUARES of Mustard, Sauces of sorts, Loaf Pine Cheeses, and Hams, &c. &c.

Terms.—Cash, and the Articles to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay July 6th 1822.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY THE 18TH INSTANT
AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
OF THE LATE
Rev. N. WADE,
AT THE
Parsonage House, Byculla:
CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated ware; Glass & Queens ware; Chairs, Tables, Cots, Couches; Books; a select assortment of Shells in neat cases, &c. &c.—Claret from Sneyd, and a valuable Stock of old London Particular Madeira, Malmsey Madeira, and Sercial, from Newton Gordon & Co. of Madeira.

ALSO

If not previously disposed of by private sale, a full toned, Excellent Piano Forte by Broadwood; and Patent double movement Harp, from Sebastian Errard's, in capital order; a Barouchette nearly new, and a Chariot in good condition—All of which may be viewed 3 days before the sale.

N. B. Catalogues will be published: samples of the Wine may be tasted at KEMPT AND Co.'s

Bombay, July 6th 1822.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY THE 24TH INSTANT;

A CONSIGNMENT of Superior White French Satin, Fashionable Gauze, Satin of colors; White and colored Satin Ribbons, from narrow to broad; Fans, &c. &c.

AND

A few Pots of French Pomatum.

K. & Co. respectfully inform the Ladies, the Satin will be put up in lots of a sufficient number of yards for a dress; and lots of half that quantity—Samples of the different Articles may be seen at K. & Co's. Shop on Monday next—The Articles have but just arrived, and are in the best possible order.

Bombay, July 6th 1822.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT NOON
On WEDNESDAY next the 10th inst.
AT THE GODOWNS
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS. FORBES AND Co.
Thirty Eight Hogsheads
OF SOUND AND EXCELLENT
PALE ALE,
IMPORTED PER SHIP
MEDINA,
FROM THE RESPECTABLE HOUSE
OF
Goodwyn & Co.
AND WHICH WILL BE PUT UP
IN SMALL LOTS
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PURCHASERS.

Bombay 5th July 1822.

FOR SALE.

AT THE
GODOWNS
UNDER
Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO.'S
OFFICE
(The property of an Officer who has left the Presidency,)
A FASHIONABLE
NEW BRASS MOUNTED
CURRICLE,

SENT out to order, painted a rich Brown, with a set of Curricle Harness to match, spare Reins and Saddle for Buggy Harness, and every thing else complete.

PRICE Rs. 2,500.

Bombay 6th July 1822.

TO MADRAS AND BENGAL
THE SHIP
FRANCIS WARDEN,
COMMANDER
CAPTAIN WM. WEBSTER,

WILL positively sail on or about the 18th instant. For freight or passage apply to SHEIK DEY, the owner.

Bombay 5th July 1822.

FOR PASSAGE
To the Cape or England.
THE SHIP
BRAILSFORD,

Will sail for London on or about the 25th inst., and has accommodation for two or three Passengers. Apply to Capt. SPRING, at the Office of Messrs. MACKINTOSH and HAMILTON.

Bombay, 5th July 1822.

For Freight or Passage

TO THE

ISLE OF FRANCE,

THE BRIG

BEN JONSON

Captain R. Campher,

BURTHEN 200 TONS,

HAS the greater part of her Cargo engaged, and will sail on or about the 20th Instant. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers. For particulars enquire of the Commander on board or at the Office of *Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co.* where a plan of her Cabins may be seen.

Bombay July 5th 1822.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

BARKWORTH

CAPTAIN PEDLER,

(Formerly Commander of the Thalia)

OF 600 TONS,

DAILY EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars enquire at the Office of *Cursetjee and Jehanghire Ardaseer*, where a plan of her accommodations may be seen.

Bazar Street 6th July 1822.

PASSENGERS

PROCEEDING TO EUROPE.

THE SHIP

MEDINA,

OF 500 TONS

HUGH MATTISON,

COMMANDER,

WILL leave this about the begining of August, she has superior accommodations and is in every respect suited to ensure comfort: has a Poop, and carries a Surgeon. For Plans of her Cabins application to be made to *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.* the Captain on board, or at his House in *Dean's Lane* opposite the Premises occupied by *Messrs Boyce and Co.*

Bombay 6th July 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,

THE PRINCIPAL

EX. MOVEMENTS,

OF DUNDAS:

ROYAL OCTAVO:

Inscribed by Permission

TO THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS

K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly be published

A SECOND EDITION,

CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,

OF MAJOR JAMES'S

Battalion Movements,

PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE.

BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.

AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.

Price, ½ bound, Rupees 18.

In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee & Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On THURSDAY the 18th Instant

IN A GODOWN

OPPOSITE TO THE SHOP OF

MONACJEE HERJEE

WATCH MAKER,

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATRIX,

THE REMAINING STOCK OF

OLD WINE,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE

Mr. Rozario de Quadros,

CONSISTING OF

OLD Genuine Lisbon Wine, a few Pipes, and quarters, also in Bottles; Red Wine or Tinto, Bottled in Lisbon, in Dozens; Bucella Wine in Pipes, quarters, and Bottles; Liquors in Bottles, and some case Bottles of Agoardente, &c. &c. &c.

Samples may be tasted at their Shop, and the Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay 5th July 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net.....	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do ...		[redacted]
Sugar Candy [redacted] sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale,.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT BALCRUSTNA DADAJEE and MORASHWER DHACKJEE (the Son and Attorney of DHACKJEE DADAJEE), PANDOORANG DADAJEE and WESSWANATH RAGOONATRJEE having agreed to sell and dispose of his dwelling House and its appurtenances situate in *Ragoonath Dadajee's* Street within the Town Walls of Bombay near to Rampart Road, to DORABJEE MANOCKJEE of Bombay, Parsee Merchant; should any Person or Persons have any Interest, Claim or Demand in or to the Premises, he or they must give notice ther of to the said DORABJEE MANOCKJEE within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise all claims thereon will be precluded.

Bombay 6th July 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆંથી આપીએચને

બાબકઝરાટના દાદાજી તથા ધાકજી

દાદાજીનો છોકરો તથા વકીલ નાંમે મો

રેશ્વર ધાકજી તથા પાંડુરંગ દાદાજી તથા

વીશ્વનાઠ રઘુનાઠજી એ લોકો પોતે રા

જી થઇને પોતાનુ રેકવાનુ ઘેરેર એક

પારશી દોરાબજી માંણેકજી શ્રી મુંબઇ

નાં બે પારીને વેચીકુછે—એ ઘેરેર શ્રી

કોટમાં રઘુનાઠ દાદાજીનાં મોહોલામાં

કોટેકોટ આગલછે—એ ઉપર કરએક

લોક અગાર લોકોનો દાવો અગાર જેલ્લ

અગાર કોજનો ભાગ પોચતો કોએતો

તે ઘણીઆંએ આજથી દીન ૧૦ ની મુ

દતમાં આવીને દોરાબજી માંણેકજીનિખ

બર આપે તેઆરપછી એ દાવો કબુલ

કરશે નકી—તા. ૨ જી જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૨.

Advertisement.

THE Public are hereby informed that, by an advertisement in the Bombay Gazette of the 5th June last, it is announced that a Range of 4 rooms within the Town walls of Bombay have been sold by CASSEBOY, widow of late GOVIND RAMSENOY to Andaroo JEMSETJEE PALLONJEE; and that should any person have any claim thereon it was to be made known to the printer of that office; Now be it known that NALEEBOY widow of MEHRNOOSJEE JEEJEEBHOY chopree, declares that the transaction which took place as notified in the Gazette was totally unknown to her; but the same having been observed in the Bombayna Summachar of the 1st July, she now announces that she has a mortgage claim of Rs. 501 on one of the 4 Rooms, which he herself occupies, and therefore she cannot be considered excluded from her right on account of her ignorance as above set forth.

Bombay 4th July 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

શરવે લોકોને જાહેર થાયછે શ્રી મુ

મબજ ની ગોજેટ આશરાનાં નીકુજ પે

પર મધે તારીખ ૫ મી જુન ગીઆમ

કીનાંનીને દીને જાહેર કીધુ ચછે ચાલી ૧

કોઠડાં ૪ ની શ્રી મુમબજ મધે કોટમો

છે તે બાજ કારણીબાજ મરનાર ગોવીન

દરામ શણવાજની ઘણીઆંનીમે મેધે

આડુ બંમશેદજી પાલણજીને બે ચીછે તે

કુપર જેનો દરદાવો કોએતે આવે છા

પનારને જાહેર કરે કુબે શરવે ને આધુમ

થાયછે બાજ નાલીબાજ મરનાર મેકેર

નોશજી જીજીબાજ ચોપડીની ઘણીઆં

ણી જાહેર કરેચછે એ શરવે બે ચવાની

તથા છાપવાની વાતોથી તે અજાણી કુ

તી પણ તારીખ ૧ જુલાજનાં શ્રી મુમ

બજનાં શમાચારમો એ બીના છપાએ

આથી આધુમ પડીકુ તે શાકુ જાહેર કર

રેચછે એ મીલકતની કોઠડી ૧ કુ૦ ૫૦૧

બદલે એ બાજને ગીરવીછે અને કુલ

તે કોઠડી મધે તે બાજ પોતે રેકેછે તેથી

અજાણપણથી કેનો દાવો કાંજ રદ થાએ

નકી—તા. ૪ ઠી જુલાજ ૧૮૨૨ *

Musical Instruments,

MESSRS. BAXTER & Co.

HAVE for sale on Commission, a lot of Musical Instruments for a Military Band, with a Collection of Music; well worthy the attention of any Corps wishing to establish a Band. A list of the instruments may be seen at Messrs. B. & Co's. Warehouse.—B. & Co. have also for sale two very good Musical Snuff boxes.

Bombay, July 5th 1822.

TO BE SOLD,

BY AUCTION

On THURSDAY next, the 11th Inst.

AT A GODOWN

ADJOINING THE OFFICE

OF THE MILITARY BOARD,

A QUANTITY OF

REJECTED

Oilman's Stores,

CONFECTIONARY

&c. &c. &c.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE CONCERNED

Bombay, 5th July 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on the 31st Instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, will be disposed of by Public Auction (if not previously sold by private Contract) on the premises, that part of the estate belonging to the late Mr. ANTONIO BARRETTO, situate in the vicinity of the Road to Chinch Bunder and commonly known by the name of Dambosett or Deusett: previous to which day, Mr. GREGORIO MANOEL DE SILVA, and Mr. ELLIAS DE CHAGAS, attornies to the Executrices and Heirs, will receive proposals from any person or persons willing to become purchasers of the same by private bargain.

Bombay, 6th July 1822.

Notice.

PERSONS having demands on the Estate of the late F. FRANCO, Esq. are hereby informed that the affairs of the said Estate are about to be finally settled by the executors H. F. DENT and LESTOCK R. REID, Esqrs..

Claims against the Estate are to be sent to Messrs. KEMPT and Co. on or before the 31st of July Instant. No claims will be attended to after that date. Further information may be had on application to Messrs. KEMPT and Co.

Bombay, 6th June 1822.

An Additional List

OF THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

BOMBAY NA SUMMACHAR.

Copies,

C.

1 Cowasjee Coonverjee, Surat,
1 Cowasjee Eduljee,
1 Cowasjee Framjee,
1 Crawford, Thomas Messrs. & Co.
1 Cursetjee Rustomjee,

D.

1 Dadabhoy Pestonjee,
1 Dadabhoy Cursetjee, Surat,
1 De Souza Theoton, Mr.
1 Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy & Co.

E.

1 Eduljee Byramjee,
1 Eduljee Dorabjee,

F.

1 Fyazally Khan Bahadoor Nabob,

H.

1 Hurgovindas Nathoobhoy, Surat,
1 Hindodas Motmuljee,
1 Hormarjee Hosanjee,

J.

1 Jamsetjee Jamasjee,

K.

1 Kempt, Messrs & Co.

M.

1 Muncherjee Nowrojee,
1 Muncherjee Monackjee,
1 Muncherjeee Nowrojee,

N.

1 Nowrojee Nadershaw,

P.

1 Pranvalub Soorbhoy, Surat,

R.

1 Rustomjee Ruttonjee,
1 Rustomjee Ruttonjee,

S.

1 Sapoorjee Dorabjee,

T.

1 Tamooljee Dunjeebhoy,

W.

2 Wathen W. H. Esq.

Advertisement.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed that a list for subscribers to the

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Bombay Na Summachar is exposed at the Literary Society's Office for the public inspection.

Bombay 5th July 1822.

બીજા·કેહેસ·બબેલા·લોકોની·શ્રી· મુમ
બઇનાં·શમાચાર·ની·દીપ *
ક
૧ મીશરશ·ડામશ·કરાકરડની·કુમપની
૧ મીશરશ·ફેમપ્ટની·કુમપની *
૧ કાવશજી·એદલજી *
૧ કાવશજી·કરાંમજી *
૧ કાવશજી·કુવરજી·શુરત *
ખ
૧ ખરશેદજી·રશટમજી *
ન
૧ નવરોજજી·નાદરશાહ *
જ
૧ જંમશેદજી·જામાશજી *
ઠ
૧ મીશતર·કીમાનત·દે·શીજા *
ત
૧ તેમુલજી·ધનજીભાઇ *
દ
૧ દાદાભાઇ·ખરશેદજી·શુરત *
૧ દાદાભાઇ·પેશતનજી *
ધ
૧ ધનજીભાઇ·નાંકાનાંભાઇ·ની·કુમપની
પ
૧ પરાનવભબ·શુરભાઇ·શુરત *
ફ
૧ નમાબ·ફાજ અજ અલીખાન·બાકુકુર
મ
૧ મંનચેરજી·નવરોજજી *
૧ મંનચેરજી·માંણેકજી *
૧ મંનચેરજી·નવરોજજી *
મ
૧ એદલજી·ખેરાંમજી *
૧ એદલજી·દોરાબજી *
ર
૧ રશતંમજી·રતંનજી *
૧ રશતંમજી·રતંનજી *
વ
૨ વાકેન·ડબલીકુ·કેચ·જશકોમેર *
શ
૧ શાપુરજી·દોરાબજી *
ટ
૧ કીનકુદાશ·મોતમલજી *
૧ કોરમજી·કોશંગજી *
૧ કરગોવંનદાશ·નકુલાઇ·શુરત *

જાકેર·ખબર

કારબે·મીલમને·જાકેર·આમેકે·શ્રી·મુ
મબઇનાં·શમાચારનાં·કાગલ·લેનારાનો
કોનાં·નામની·દીપ·અંગારેજનાં·છુકક·કા
રીશ·નામે·લીતીરેરી·શીશાઇટીમાં·આ
લમને·જોવા·શાકુ·રાખીછે *

તા· ૫ મી·જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Probate of the last will and Testament of HENRY GARDINER, otherwise FRANCIS DE ROZARIO, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, may be granted to THOMAS WILLIAMSON, and ANDREW DE ROZARIO, of Bombay, Portuguese, the Executors named on the said will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof: dated 5th July 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration in the Goods of VENCOBA SADASEW Naique, of Bombay, Sinoy inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to GUNPUT SADASEW Naique, the elder Brother and Heir of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof: dated this 5th day of July 1822.

જાકેર·ખબર

મરનાર·વેનકોબા·શદાશીવ·નાઇકનો
વડો·ભાઇ·તથા·વારશ·નાંમે·ગનપટ·શ
દાશીવ·નાઇક·એ·ઘણી·એ·શ્રી·મુંબઇનાં
કંનરાબલ·રીકારડર·શાકેબનાં·કોરટ·અ
ધ·અરજ·કીધોછે·એ·મરનારનુ·અખતી
આરનાંમુ·અમુને·આપે—એ·વારાતે·શ
રબે·લોકોને·જાકેર·થામે *

તા· ૫ મી·જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

ADMINISTRATION with the will annexed having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay of the Goods and effects of GEORGE WILLIAM DARDIS, late of Bombay, a Lieutenant in the Bombay European Regiment, deceased, to RICHARD WOODHOUSE, Esq. Registrar for the time being of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof: dated this 5th July 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Lieutenant HENRY SIMON LE BLANC, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay June 27th 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of WILLIAM THORNTON, late a sub-conductor in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (*Mr. Richard Woodhouse*), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 27th June 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of DHUNJEESHAW RUTTONJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder to Bombay, to DUNNABAE otherwise DHUNNABHOY, of Bombay, Parsee Woman, the widow of the said deceased, and executrix named in the said Will—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th June 1822.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

In the Asiatic Journal for February last, (page 156), in the report of the debate at the Court of East India Proprietors on the subject of a proposed remuneration to Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of this Establishment, for alledged losses in fulfilling a Contract for Bale Lashings entered into by him with this Government in the beginning of 1818; I was very much surprized to meet with the following observations of Mr. Joseph Hume in the course of his speech in opposition to that proposal.

"But, after all, the concluding part of Mr. Pelly's case was the most objectionable, and called for the strongest animadversion. Indeed he was sorry to find any Gentleman in the Company's Service capable of advancing such a topic, as that lastly urged by the Gentleman in question. In the latter part of his memorial he had the indelicacy to state, "*that the Government could not have obliged him to comply with his agreement.*" It appeared to him (Mr. H.) to be a most extraordinary thing, that a Public Servant should write to the Directors of the Company in language such as this; "It is true I entered into an engagement to supply you with stores which you wanted, but compliance with this engagement was, on my part, optional; and no public functionary could have depended on my engagement, or have made it available, without first being obliged to bear me harmless for the consequences." What were the circumstances of the case? The Solicitor who framed this contract was, as he (Mr. H.) understood, the organ of the Company. A document was sent, signed by Mr. Morgan, the Company's Solicitor, in which he said, "I send you herewith a duplicate copy, which you have desired to be sent, of the contract. Mr. Pelly has executed a security bond, as to the fulfilment of his engagement." This was the language of the official letter from the Company's Solicitor. Now it turned out that the security alluded to was never, in fact, taken, and the bond never signed; if so, why not call upon this Solicitor to explain why it was not signed, and why he made a representation which was not true? Why not call upon him to give some account of his conduct? and why not make him pay the loss which Mr. Pelly had sustained, if the Court was really disposed to make an allowance to that Gentleman? Mr. Pelly, however, was a little mistaken in his calculations as to his legal liability. The Government had referred the case to the Advocate General, Mr. Mackwith,* who gave his opinion, as to the ground of exemption from liability set up by Mr. Pelly; and though he found, as a fact, that there were no penalties stated in the bond, in consequence of the negligent omission of Mr. Morgan, the Solicitor (a piece of misconduct which ought to have dismissed him from his situation, and at any rate made him liable for the loss which Mr. Pelly had sustained), yet he was of opinion that the omission of the penalties would not nullify the contract; for, he said, that Mr. Pelly was still bound to fulfil his engagement. "The only difference is, that instead of the breach of the contract being allowed as liquidated damages in a Court of Law, the case must be referred to the consideration of a Jury, as to the amount of damage sustained by the non-performance of his contract." This was one of the pleas then upon which Mr. Pelly principally rested, namely, that he had fulfilled and executed this contract without being obliged to do it "I have done a thing which though as a man of honour I ought to do, yet in law I could not be compelled to do. Mr. Mackwith, however, was of opinion that the contract was not void on the ground taken, and therefore Mr. Pelly had no one principle to stand upon which could support his claim,"

Now, Sir, It may seem strange to you as did to me, when I considered the foregoing extract, that that part of it which contains charges against myself is entirely false and founded on the most erroneous suppositions, and the only part of it which contains any thing like truth is the note signed by me which is used against me as a proof of my gross misconduct; for Mr. Pelly, on the same day that he executed the Contract, viz. the 24th of January 1818, executed also, a Security Bond in the penal sum of fifty thousand rs., with two Securities, (his Brother Mr. George Pelly being one, and a respectable native of the name of Moroba Jewajee being the other) for the due and faithful performance of all the covenants, &c. of his Contract. The original Bond is now in my office; and I have looked with the greatest care to every part of the Contract and Bond, and cannot find that the slightest legal objection could be raised either to the one instrument or the other, so that Mr. Pelly was bound in the strongest manner which the law could bind him to comply with his Contract.—I deem it unnecessary after this to answer the statement of Mr. Joseph Hume any further. Had he given me credit for not being capable of writing a falsehood; it might have led him to a discovery of the true state of the case; he might have been induced to believe that *all* the documents were not before him.

With respect to what he states about the Advocate General, the facts are these: Mr. Pelly had thought proper to state to Government in June 1818 (only six months after the signing and executing of the Security Bond) "that he had recently discovered that "owing to an *apparent* imperfection in the "Contract, It would *seem* that no *penalty* "could be enforced in the event of its non-"fulfilment"—because if I understand his letter rightly, there is no penalty inserted in the Contract.—Government referred this letter to the Advocate General, with a copy of the Contract, and desired him to report on the defectiveness or otherwise of the deed. In his answer he says, I have perused *the Contract*, between Mr. Pelly and the Company, and am of opinion, that the Contract is binding though the penalty is not specified.—Evidently not recollecting, that it is the invariable practise, in all Contracts of this kind, and certainly the most convenient mode, not to insert any penalty in the Deed of Contract, but to take a separate Bond, with two Securities for the due performance of it. How a practise so general and notorious, which must frequently have come under the immediate notice of the Advocate General, should have escaped his memory, I cannot understand: unfortunately I knew nothing of the reference to him, or his answer to Government would have been more correct, and consistent with the facts of the case.

I have endeavoured to be as concise as possible in the foregoing letter, as I am anxious not to intrude myself on the notice of the public more than is absolutely necessary for the vindication of my own character and conduct.

I trust I have satisfactorily shewn, that Mr. Pelly could not successfully have taken advantage of his *legal objections*, even had the Advocate General's opinions been given in his favour, and that Mr. Hume would certainly have made a very different statement of this part of the case, (and a much more severe one against Mr. Pelly), had he known that he was accusing me most unjustly, and that the *silent assent* of those who more interested in keeping silence, was no proof of the truth of his assertions.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. A. MORGAN.

Bombay 3d July 1822.

* Note, I have thought it better to copy the Journal *literally* although all the readers of your Paper will know that Mr. Hume has mistaken the name of *Macklin* for *Mackwith*.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH JUNE 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council,

LIEUTENANT George Yeadell, of the Artillery, having been declared by a Committee to be qualified to officiate as Interpreter in the Hindoostannee language, is appointed in that capacity to the 2d Battalion of Artillery and Gun Lascars attached, from the 5th of this month, performing also the duty of Paymaster.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1822.

Lieutenant [illegible] to Europe granted to Lieut. Baynes, of the 4th Regiment [illegible] Infantry on his private affairs on the 23d January last, is cancelled in consequence of the return of the Castle ship to [illegible] and that Officer is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1822.

Lieutenant H. Hobson of the 1st Battalion, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 2d July 1822.

Cadet Mack Giberne, Assistant Surgeons William Law, John Patch, Colin Mactavish and John McLennan, who originally embarked on board the Ship Blenden Hall from Europe on the 7th May 1821, and which was cast away upon Inaccessible Island, having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Brig Ben Johnson on the 25th of last month from the Cape of Good Hope, are admitted into the service from that date.

Mr. Robert Finlay who embarked from England in the Ship Nestor having reported his arrival on board the Brig Ben Johnson from the Mauritius on the 25th ultimo, and having produced a certificate of his appointment as a Cadet on this establishment, is admitted as such and promoted to Ensign; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Major General Atkins of the Engineers having returned to his duty on this Establishment, he is directed to resume the situation of Chief Engineer and his seat at the Military Board.

The health of the Major General not admitting of his entering on the discharge of his duties, Lieutenant Colonel Brooks is to be continued to officiate as acting Chief Engineer, and to attend the Military Board until the former Officer shall report his being able to undertake them.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract from the Hon'ble the Court's letter in the Military department, dated the 21st November 1822.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military department, dated the 21st November 1821.

PARA. 8th. We have decided that in future the Surgeons of Ships carrying troops to your Presidency, shall be allowed fifteen shillings per head for Medical attendance on the Officers embarked, as well as for the private Soldiers; and this will be your authority for sanctioning such payments, provided the Officers proceed with their respective Regiments or in charge of detachments of Recruits, but not otherwise.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN;
Chief Secretary.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of June 1822.

1822		THERMOMETER, 11 A. M	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	BAROMETER. 11 A. M.	4 P. M.
June,	date	Degs.	Degs.	Degs	In dec.	In dec.
Saturd.	1	85½	85½	80	29 93	29 85
	2	84½	85½	85	29 95	29 87
	3	84½	86	85	29 93	29 84
	4	85	85½	86	29 87	29 89
	5	84½	85½	84½	29 89	29 76
	6	83½	84	83	29 89	29 76
	7	82½	82½	82½	29 82	29 89
	8	83½	84	82	29 99	29 87
	9	84	84½	85	29 96	29 94
	10	84½	84½	85	29 92	29 91
	11	85	85½	85	29 90	29 87
	12	84½	85	85	29 91	29 87
	13	85	85½	85	29 87	29 85
	14	84½	85	85½	29 98	29 86
	15	84	84½	85½	29 93	29 87
	16	84½	85	85½	29 95	29 93
	17	84½	85	84½	29 94	29 91
	18	84½	83	82	29 87	29 89
	19	81	81	81½	29 82	29 72
	20	81	80½	80½	29 76	29 78
	21	80½	80½	80	29 71	29 67
	22	79½	79½	79½	29 79	29 67
	23	81	82	81½	29 73	29 79
	24	83	83	83	29 76	29 88
	25	83	84	83½	29 84	29 82
	26	83	84	83½	29 87	29 87
	27	84	84	84	29 92	29 98
	28	83	83½	84	29 98	29 84
	29	83½	84½	84½	29 83	29 89
	30	81	81½	82	29 84	29 85

Register of the Pluviometer in the Month of June 1822.

	Inch.	Dec.
June 1		30
2		20
3		—
4		—
5		25
6		75
7		95
8		27
9		—
10		01
11	1	32
12		32
13		44
14		52
15		18
16		12
17		18
18	2	40
19	4	50
20	4	11
21	1	10
22	5	38
23	2	04
24		56
25		20
26		23
27		29
28		40
29		74
30	1	07
Total	28	78

	Inch.	Dec.
Total in May	"	43
Ditto in June	28	78
Present Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 6TH JULY 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Graves Chamney Irwin Esq. to officiate as Advocate General until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known.

We have copied the following tribute to the memory of the late Advocate General from Wednesday's Gazette.

"Mr. Woodhouse has for many years held the first rank at the Bar of this Presidency. He was devotedly attached to his profession, and possessed not only the industry and knowledge, but, in an eminent degree, the high and disinterested feelings of honour that belong to and adorn it. His legal opinions were distinguished for their clearness, and sound sense. A love of his profession made him enter with much warmth into the views and interests of his client, which he seemed to identify with his own; and an extreme anxiety originating from this source, and acting during the course of a late long and fatiguing trial, upon a frame weakened by previous illness, undoubtedly tended to hasten his decay. He died in some degree a martyr to his sense of duty. From Oxford he brought a rich store of classical literature, which he continued to cultivate with ardour, at such intervals as he could steal from the labors of his profession. He was for several years President of the Literary Society of Bombay, an office which he resigned to have the pleasure of proposing the present Governor of Bombay, as his successor. In Society his gentlemanly manners, his frank and lively conversation, a peculiarly noble air and countenance, softened by a sweetness and benignity of temper that pervaded all he did or thought, rendered him a delightful companion. With such qualities that he was looked up to with love and admiration in his own domestic circle cannot be wondered at; but the same feelings had a much wider range, and it will be long before we can hope to see one who is likely to supply the blank which he has made in public as well as in private life."

The Brailsford, is to sail for England, we are informed, about the 18 or 20th of this month.

The Volunteer, Captain Waterman, came in on Thursday. She left Muscat on the 28th June and spoke the Hon. C. Cruiser Mercury on the 29th June off Raselgat. We have not heard of any other intelligence brought by her.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. H. Irwin, 1st Bat. 10th Rt.
Lieut. Meldrum, 1st | 5th Regt.
Lieut. O. A. Woodhouse, 3d Light. Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. B. Massey, Artillery.
Lieut. B. Sandwith, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry.
DEPARTURES —Ensign M. Giberne, 1st | 8t Regt.
Ensign Wm. Lang, 2d | 11th Regt.
Capt. C. W. Yeats, 1st | 13 Regt. M. N. I.
Capt. J. Morgan, Madras Est.

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—3d July, H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth Captain H. Hardy, Returned from Sea.
4th Ship Volunteer, Capt. Thomas Waterman from Muscat.
DEPARTURES.—29th June, Brig Nelly, Commander J. Newson, to Calcutta.
30th Brig Guide, Commander H. Genioe, to Isle of France.
2d July, H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth, Captain H. Hardy, to Persian Gulf.
4th Ship Seaforth (Free Trader), Captain Robert McDowall, to Liverpool.
Do. Ship Swallow (Free Trader), Capt. Andrew Ross, to London.
Do. H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain D. Jones, to Madras and Bengal.
5th Put back, the Brig Nelly, for Bengal.
Passengers per Ship Volunteer.
Lieutenant Guy, H. C. Marine, Mr. Arrathoon & 2 children.
Passengers by the Ship Seaforth.
Mrs. Grieves, Mr. Lewis, Lieut. Hobson, Lieut. Bane.
Passengers by the Brig Nelly.
Mr. and Mrs. Frome.
Passengers by the H. C. Ship Ernaad.
Major Digby, Capt. Jacob, Lieut. Stee[illegible]y, Lieut. Hunt, Lieut. Cuppage, Lieut. [illegible]ner, Capt. Fea[illegible], 6th Dragoons, Lieutenant Bird, Madras Infantry, Doctor Erskine.
Passengers by the Ship Swallow.
Lieut. Carrett, 6th Regt. Mrs. Dardell.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 13, Ship Felicitas, P. Campbell, from Bombay 27th May; 14, Brig Two Brothers, J. Beacher, from Colombo 27th May Pamben 10th, and Pondicherry 12th June; do. H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol, E. M. Daniell, from London 13th Feb. and Simon's Town 3d May; 15, Ship Golconda, J. J. Edwards, from London 12th, & Madeira 26th February, and Cape 1st May; do. H. M. Sloop Curlew, G. R. Dunlop, from a cruize; 16, Cutter Gertruyda, N. Birsay, from Armegon; do. Ship Isabella, J. Wallis, from Batavia 18th May; 17, H. C. C. Meriton, W. Maxfield, from Armegon; do. Ship Fattal Moobaruck, Nacoda Mahamada, from Bombay; 18, Bark Dolphin, George East, from Bourbon 18th May.
Passenger by the Curlew.—W. Hawkins, Esq.
By the Isabella, Doctor Price, R. N.
By the Dolphin, Mrs. East, and Master Beyts.
DEPARTURES.—June 13th Ship Mary, G. H. Boyd, for Calcutta; do. Schooner Roza, Jas. Anderson, for Masulipatam and Coringa; do. Brig Eugenia, L. Dufay, for Mauritius; 16th Ship John Munro, H. J. Greene, for Calcutta; do. H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol, E. M. Daniell, for Calcutta; 19th H. M. S. Leander, C. Richardson, on a Cruize; do. Ship Isabella, J. Wallis, for Covelong; do. Brig Anna Laura, for Vizagapatam.
Passengers by Anna Laura.—Captain and Mrs. Dowden and Child, and Miss Dowden.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 6th Argyle H. Cathre from Batavia, April 21st.
June 11th Bombay Merchant J. Hill, from Madras May 30th.
Do. 11th Wellington G. Maxwell from Madras May 27th.

Another Ship, inward-bound, drove on shore on Monday night, off the Light-House—a Pilot Vessel and 4 Row Boats gone to her assistance—The Dawk boat could not approach her from the strong winds to ascertain her name.

The Lady Nugent, arrived off Calcutta on Monday.

Passenger per Argyle, from Batavia to Calcutta.—Mr. Owen, of the Country Service.

Passengers per Ship Bombay Merchant.—Mr. Ogilvy, from Bussorah; Captain Wellington, of the Army, from Bushire; Mr. Princep, from Bombay; Mr. Quich, from Madras, and Mrs. Hill.

DEPARTURES.—June 5th Frances Charlotte, J. Wallace, for Cape.
June 6th Pallas W. Cock, for Isle of France.
Do. 6th Carron T. McCarthy for Bombay.
Do. 6th Robarts C. H. Bean, for Muscat.
June 9th St. Antonio, W. Spiers for Batavia.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Choke, on the 27th May, the Lady of Lieut. Col. B. W. D. Sealy, of a son.
On Friday, the 5th inst. the Lady of Vero Kemball, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—At Jaulnah on the 31st May Lieutenant William Bogle, of the 1st Batt. Pioneers; sincerely and deservedly regretted; leaving a Widow and Infant Child to lament his loss.
On the 1st inst. Mr. Duncan Cameron, Aged 56 years.
At Ahmedabad, on the 13th ult. Lieut. Charles Terrington, Adjutant of the 2d Regiment L. C. most sincerely and deservedly beloved, esteemed, and respected by his brother Officers, to whom and to the Regiment, as well as o the Service in general, he is a severe loss.
At Bombay on the 18th June Mrs. Anne Tovey, wife of Alexander Tovey, Esq. Paymaster, H. M. 20th Regt.
On the 8th of January last at Cape Town, on his way to Europe for the recovery of his health, after a period of 25 years residence in India, a very great portion of which had been passed in actual service, Lieut. Col. Stuart Jardine, of this Establishment.
His professional career was marked by a degree of zeal, enterprise and activity tempered by sound judgement, which on more than one occasion, but particularly when in Command of a Detachment in Candeish during the late war, obtained him the decided commendation of the Government under which he immediately served, as well as that of the Supreme Authority in India; whilst in private life he was no less respected and esteemed for his many good qualities, among which perhaps inflexible integrity was the most predominant.
His knowledge of the Native Character, and his intimate acquaintance with their customs and religious prejudices, which his natural goodness of heart, independent of any other consideration, induced him at all times to be scrupulously cautious of infringing upon, rendered him deservedly a favorite with the Native Soldiery, by whom in general and by his own Corps in particular, his loss will be deeply lamented.
On the 24th February last, on board the Ship Milford, at Sea, Mrs. Sophia Heude, wife of Capt. William Houde, of the 23d Regt. Madras N. I.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Quilon, on the 5th June Lieut. and Adjt. Locke, 2d 25th N. I. to Miss Indiana Laura Shaw, Daughter of the late J. Shaw, Esq. of the Bengal Establishment.
At Quilon, on the 16th of May last, John O'Brien, Q. M. Serj. H. M. 89th Regt. to Miss Wall, of the City of Litchfield in the county of Stafford.
BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 16th June, the Lady of Lieutenant Bond, Art. of a Son.
At Bangalore, on the 8th J[illegible] the Lady of Lieut. Morphett, H M. 53d Regt. of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Pondicherry, on the 24th May 1822. Mrs. Christiana Paulina M'Cally, widow of the late Colonel Andrew M'Cally, of the Honorable Company's Service.
At Vepery, on the 16th June, John Christian Pillow, Schoolmaster of the Vepery Mission School of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, aged 70 years: He filled the situation in the Mission School during a period of upwards of 40 years. His character was that of a true christian, humble and unassuming in manners, upright and sincere in his dealings, faithful in the discharge of his laborious duty. His memory is dear to all who knew him.
At his House, in Vepery, on the 10th June, Christopher Breithaupt, Esq. (of the late Firm of Parry, Pugh, and Breithaupt.) aged 61 years, 4 months, and 29 days; sincerely regretted by his numerous family and friends.
At Masulipatam, on the 15th June Thomas, the infant Son of Mr. Alex Beveridge.
At Bellary, on the 29th May Mrs. Sarah Maria Harrison, wife of Mr. John Harrison, Conductor of Ordnance.
At Condapilly, on the 9th June Mary, the wife of Mr. J. W. Anderson, First Dresser, doing duty in the Garrison.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 11th June Mr. Thomas Fletcher Waghorns, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss Elizabeth Bartlett.
On the 10th June Mr. Alexander Burnett, to Miss Catherine D'Moyrah.
On the 5th June Mr. William Nichols, to Miss Cordelia Bowman.
DEATHS.—On the 5th June James Thomson Bell, Esq. Son of the late Dr. Bell, and Nephew to Thomson the Poet.
At the Presidency, on the 5th June Mr. Joseph Robert Rains, late of the Honorable Company's Artillery, aged 21 years.
At Chittagong, on the 3d June Brevet Captain R. W. Forster, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry.
At Chowringhee, on the 11th June the infant daughter of John Hunter, Esq. of the Civil Service.
On the 12th June Captain Benjamin Rogers, of the Country service, commander of the Sultan, aged 30 years. A Gentleman whose suavity of manners and honorable character rendered him beloved by all who knew him. He has left a widow and many relations who with all his friends must deeply lament their loss.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, June 19, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
} nominal.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
18 per Cent. Remittable Paper:
14 to 15 per Cent Unremittable.

The expected Ship Golconda, Captain Edwards from England the 12th of February, and the Cape the 1st of May arrived in the roads this morning.

PASSENGERS:—Mrs Harris, Mrs. Brown, and 2 Children, Mrs. Wallace, and Mrs. Law; Misses Brown, Jeffries, C. Dring, C. Dring, C. Dring, and Wallace, Captain M'Gregor, Captain Wallace, Captain Lay, Lieutenant Vivian, Ensign Tanton, Mr. H. Lord, Mr. G. R. H. Dalzell, Mr. Brown, Mr. G. Hill; Mr. E. Farque, Missionary: Messrs. E. Willet, C. Robert, M'Rae, Milner, Fitzsimon, Hurt, Hindson, Cadets; Messrs. Law and Middleton, Merchants.

Govt. Gaz. Extra. June 15th

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Captain W. Fendall, 4th L. D.; Captain W. H. L. Frith, Ben. Horse Brigade; Captain J. Street, 7th Lt. Cav.; Captain J. A. Say, 16th N. I.; Lieut. H. H. Agnew, 1st Bat. 2d N. I.; Lieut. R. Wallace, Rifle Corps; Lieut. R. H. Vivian, 2d Bat. 10th N. I.; Cornet J. Wallace, 8th Lt. C. Ensign N. Geoghegan, 2d Bat. 13th N. I.; Assistant Surgeon Brown, 69th Regt.
DEPARTURE.—Captain H. Dowden, 1st Bat. 19th N. I.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.
CALCUTTA, JUNE 11TH, 1822.

BUY	PREMIUM.	SELL.
18 0	Remittable Loan	17 0
9 0	Non Remittable Do.	8 8

To the EDITOR of the INDIA GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR.—I send for insertion in your entertaining Paper, the accompanying translation from No. II of the Persian Newspaper called Jan Jehan Numa.

Your's, Q.

On the 21st of Shaban of the present year, Moatumudood Dowlah Behadar went with the Deewan Mewaram, grandson of Rajah Dyacrishen, deceased, on an invitation, of hearing the monthly assembly of Poets (who meet for the purpose of reading their compositions) to the abode of Sheik Ahmud, the Arab, who was formerly employed in the College of Calcutta, and spent two hours in seeing the Dancing. On retiring he accepted the trays presented on this occasion by Sheik Ahmud, on whom he conferred a khilaut with jeegah and sirpeish, a pearl necklace, a shield and sword, also an elephant with silver howdah, (this Sheik Ahmud is a Printer, Mr. Editor, but a more fortunate one than yourself,—he ingratiated himself into the King's favor, I hear, by some particular business performed by him, not in procuring fresh fonts of Types, but something for the Seraglio) and the usual khilaut to Kauzee Mohumud Saduck Khan, who in the time of the late Nowab Saadut ullee Khan, was confined at Lucknow for some misdemeanor, (being concerned, whether innocently or otherwise is best known to his accuser, who is also at Lucknow, in the intrigue of Mirza Junglee, who was expelled to Patna,) and then departed.—On the day following, Sheik Ahmud and Kauzee Mohumud Saduck presented three kishtees (or trays) to His Majesty, which were (graciously) accepted. Sally, who formerly was in the keeping of some English Gentleman (General Claud Martin) and is now in the muhl of Mirza Moozuffur Bukht, son of His Highness the Prince Mirza Solyman Shekon, had a daughter, who was privately given over to Nusseerood Deen Hyder Meerza. (the heir apparent of Oudh) at which Mootumuddod Dowlah being displeased (for reasons best known to himself) caused the said Sally and Mirza Muzuffer Bukht

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—*Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.*
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Subscribers at out-stations who requre all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested toive orders to that effest

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

(grandson of the late Shah Allum) to he turned out of the City ! ! ! Meerza Mozuffer Bukht proceeded in a most wretched and distressing state to Cawnpore, and Meerza Solyman Shekoh (the father of Mozuffor Buhkt & brother of the present King of Delhi, Akber the 2d), left his house (in the city) and took up his Residence at his Garden House, which is near the Naka of Allumnuggur. Sheodeen, a person belonging to Gholaum Hooseyn Khan, the Durogha, has been killed, his marderer is not known. A royal order has been issued, that none of his Majesty's brothers or any of the courtiers should appear armed, that the servants of the presence should only have arms when accompanying His Majesty in his Sowaree, but to disarm themselves immediately on their return. Khoja Muhmood, through the influence of Moatumudood Dowlah Behadur, has been appointed kutwall of the Khas Bazar, the former kutwall has been dismissed.

There is great want of proper management in Oudh. Lallah of Bukergunge, (perhaps established by the moonshee of the Presidency,) has been reduced to a desert, the Zemindars have plundered the Ryotts and fled; —property to the amount of thousands of rupees belonging to Beoparees, is deposited in the kothee of the Lallah, through the fear and danger of its being plundered it cannot be sent to Elahabad, where daily reports or Dacoities prevail;—the collection of the Revenues of Oudh is making very slowly and the khazana under charge of Goolzaree Mull has become empty—several months of arrears of pay are due to the Sepoys and to the muhuls of the late Shooja ood Dowlah, Asuf-ood Dowlah and Saadut Ullee Khan.

In compliance with the representation of the Moatumudood Dowlah, the royal order was issued to Captain Futteh Ulee Khan, to give amount of pay due, from the Treasury under his charge. The Captain delivered up the keys to the presence and stated that the revenues of the country and the money of the treasury were all expended, what avail would the small amount under his charge be, to meet the expences of the presence, that His Majesty might bestow the keys on any person he pleased, the king being much gratified at the frankness of the Captain, returned the keys of the khazana to him and desired him not to give a single couree to any one—the house of Mirza Sekander Shekoh is knocking down, and Peerbux Chobdar, who has been placed by His Majesty over the Minister, does not report to the presence the distressed state of the City.

Let it be glossed over as it best can, by those paid for the same, but verily it appeareth that all is not right in Oude. "Something's rotten in the state of Denmark." From the little we saw of him ourselves, and from what we have heard from others, we believe the King of that country to be a good man, and an accomplished Prince,—but, it is pretty certain, that there are abuses in his dominions, which call loudly for redress. However loudly they may call for reform, care will be taken that the cry of the distressed shall not reach his Majesty; for if report says true, he is surrounded by those whose interest it is to keep away all disagreeable petitioners. So far from deeming it a reproach to the present Minister to have risen from a subordinate situation, we think is a matter of honest boast to himself, and congratulation on the part of his friends and dependents, provided he has attained his elevation honorably and honestly, which be it remembered, we do not gainsay, there being no proof to the contrary. His great rise from a lowly estate then, can be no cause of *legitimate* reproach; but it much behoves a man who has so risen, to be very guarded in his conduct, and so to demean himself as not to make the poorer classes imagine themselves oppressed on one hand, or to give room to the ancient nobility and respectable gentry to consider themselves slighted, neglected, or insulted on the other. We owe this minister no favor: We therefore utter our opinions bluntly, or rather insinuate them; for we cannot be so frank or explicit as the subject could well admit of. We owe him no favor: and if we did we should not flatter him;—in all likelihood he has enough of that from his creatures —Nay more: we believe that this man has done a friend, who is very dear to us, all the injury in his power. It may be concluded then that cannot feel very favourably towards him; but barring the last mentioned circumstance, we solemnly avow that we have no reason on private grounds to be discontented with this man's conduct. If it shall be asked then, how it comes within our province to mention him at all—our answer is, *Homo, sum nihil a me alienum puto*. It is not in the nature of a public writer, with the feelings of a man, to hear tales of misery, oppression, and misrule whispered about, without noticing them in some way. Such exist, perhaps, in most parts of the world—we say not where. If Oude is without a proper Police, and if irregularity prevails, is it surprising, when even within the Royal palace there is discord? Is not the Prince Royal of Oude by law his father's Minister? Is not the Prince Royal of Oude of age? Is he Minister? We may be told so—but who will believe it? No—he is not minister—he has no power, and he has no favour. If a coolness exist between the son and the father, whose fault is that? We say not whose fault it is, but we know that we could be answered without going far for a response. We owe the King of Oude no allegiance more than we do to the King of Siam. For the King of Oude we have respect: as for his Minister he is a Minister—and we believe ourselves a Whig. Does he suppose, then, that while the conduct of one of the first functionaries in England, is open to discussion, by every free-born Englishman. Does he suppose, that when the noble—the courteous—the polished—he able—he comprehensive, and the manly Londonderry may be criticised, and perhaps intemperately so, by public writers, that he can escape by some priviledge or legerdemain? No—the Press has many eyes and many ears, and Lucknow begins to feel it has. We have waited and waited in hopes of seeing some explanation of circumstances formerly advanced. We have seen none, except one puerile attempt by a native hand, in the Calcutta Journal, and a still more puerile thing in the Journal of Saturday last, by one who signs himself an Oudite, and who instead of offering explanations, or clearing up obscurities, threatens his opponent with the Supreme Court In our first page is a letter relative to Oude, translated from the *Jami Jehan Nooma*, kindly sent by an unknown Correspondent.

[*India Gazette, July 10th.*

Discussion of Military Grievances.

The following General Order, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, appeared in the John Bull of yesterday, prohibiting, under the severest penalties, Officers of the Indian Army from appealing through the Press against any supposed Grievance or Injury, instead of seeking redress through the regular channel of application to their Military Superiors. We owe it to our numerous Military Friends and Correspondents throughout India, to republish this important Document without delay; and to call their attention to its tenor, as well for their interests as our own: The following is the Order in question:—

Extract from General Orders issued by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th June 1822.

"The Commander in Chief has observed with great dissatisfaction, a practice indulged by Officers, or by Persons assuming that character, of addressing Anonymous Complaints to the Public, thro' the News Papers, respecting imagined Professional Grievances. It is visible the Reader cannot assure himself that any Particular Case so stated, is not fallaciously represented, thro' the Inexperience, the Miscomprehension, or the Perverse Views of the Writer; consequently the Appeal is essentially devoid of any possible utility. But it is obvious that in this Procedure, the Legitimate Sources of Redress are neglected: So that the purpose must be to give a general impression of Inattention, Oppressiveness, or Injustice in those with whom the Superintendence of such Concerns is lodged. The extreme Mischief and Improbity of these Endeavours have probably not been perceived by the Writers; whom the Commander in Chief is willing to regard as having yielded only to a momentary Inconsiderateness. The habit, however, of an Officer's thus casting off his just and requisite dependence on his Military Superiors must not be permitted. The Commander in Chief, therefore, in the strictest manner, prohibits Officers from sending to the News Papers any such Anonymous Representations as are above described. Should a Letter of that nature henceforth be traced to any Officer (and means will be taken to make the discovery almost inevitable) the Commander in Chief will immediately submit to the Governor in Council, the necessity of suspending the Individual from Duty and Pay, while a solicitation is made to the Honorable Court, for his entire removal from the Service."

[*Cal. Jour. June* 11, 1822.

AUTHENTIC STATEMENT SIGNED BY THE SECONDS.

Barrapore, June 7, 1822.

The Meeting between Major C——& Mr. M——, which took place on Tuesday morning the 3d instant, terminated in the following manner.

The Parties being posted, and told to fire on the signal being given, levelled their Pistols together, Major C——'s struck fire, but the priming did not burn. Mr. M—— did not fire, but lowered his Pistol; Mr. S——asked what was the matter, and Captain C——replied that Mr. M——had reserved his fire seeing that Major C——'s pistol would not go off. Capt. C——then took the powder flask from the Pistol case and offered priming. Mr. S—— said he would not allow Major C——to fire, as Mr. M——had not, and told Major C—— to advance to Mr. M——to offer his hand, and to say he bore him, Mr. M——,no enmity. Major C——did so, Mr. S——stating at the same time that they could of course have no social intercourse. Mr. M——took Major C——'s proposed hand, as it was intended, solely as a pledge that Major C——bore him no enmity; after which Major C——and Mr. S—— left the ground.

(Signed by the respetive Seconds,) S. C. C. J. T. S.

The Rains set in at the Presidency on the morning of yesterday, with a strong wind from the Northward, from which quarter it had been blowing for two days before. The commencement of the Monson was unaccompanied with thunder, lightning, squalls, or heavy rain, and resembled an English rather than an Indian day, the wind veering from North gradually round to West, about noon, when it remained steady and increased in strength throughout the day, the rain being uninterrupted, but not falling in the quantity the usually marks the regular setting in of the Rainy Season.

[*Cal. Jour. June* 8.

The Indigo Corps, involve so many interests that every thing concerning them, becomes of importance. It is rather remarkable, that during all the late spring-tides the water on the Dock guage, at Howrah, never rose higher than 15 feet 3 inches, till Monday and Tuesday, when it rose to 17 feet making an additional height of 21 inches. This unusual height is doubtless to be attributed to the heavy falls of rain, that have lately taken place; from which we are rather apprehensive that any delay in gathering in the Indigo Plant, may be attended with loss in those districts that are first inundated. However the rise of the river here may be owing to a local cause only, and does not afford us sufficient data for conjecturing that this effect has been at all general, or in particular, that it extends to the Upper Provinces. The depth of rain that has fallen at Calcutta from Saturday at 6 P. M. to Monday at 1 P. M. is 10¼ inches.

[*Ben. Hur. June*, 12.

English Extracts.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

JANUARY 20, 1822.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A CASE OF HEART-RENDING DISTRESS.

Mansion-house.—On Monday an investigation took place before the Lord Mayor, which caused a great sensation amongst the numbers of persons who were present in the justice-room upon business or from curiosity.

A man of decent appearance, named George Poole, was charged by a poulterer, who resides in Little Bell-alley, with having on the preceding Saturday evening stolen two fowls, which lay rather exposed in the front of the shop. An officer named Field had observed the unfortunate man looking about in agitation, and suspected that his object was to spatch at something. The suspicion was correct. The prisoner seized the two fowls and walked away. The officer followed and secured him. No attempt was made at escape, nor did the prisoner attempt to deny the charge. On the contrary, he stood calmly and acknowledged that he had taken what he was not entitled to; but he said he had a wife and three children, at no great distance, starving; and his wife was waiting at home in the vain hope that he would take to her as much money as would give them one meal, and pay for the burial of her youngest infant, who had lain dead for some days.

The Lord Mayor observed something in the conduct of the prisoner at the bar of the justice-room which led him to give credit to his statement. His Lordship asked him why he was not at work, and whether he had not applied to his parish, in so dreadful an extremity as he had described.

The prisoner replied, that he had in vain applied for work, and that the parish upon which he had a claim (the parish of St. Luke) allowed him but 4s. per week—a sum which merely paid for his lodgings.

The Lord Mayor then directed that the prisoner should be provided with food, and lodged in the Compter; and that strict inquiry should be made into the state of his family.

On the following day Field, who is an officer of Coleman-street, stated to the Lord Mayor that he had made the necessary inquiry into the case of Poole's family, and found that the account given by that unfortunate individual was far from being exaggerated. The officer went, according to the directions of Poole, to No. 1, New-row, Memel-street, Old-street-road, and learned that the family of the poor man were above stairs: upon going up, he saw Mrs. Poole in a state of indescribable distress. She had scarcely any clothes upon her: there was neither bed nor covering of any kind in the room, but in a corner lay a few rags, in which he believed the wretched family endeavoured to huddle themselves up at night. There were three half-naked childen with the mother; they were crying, no doubt for bread; but there was an object in the room which excited the compassion of the witness even more than the distress of the hungry children. Upon a chair, without any more covering than a little frock, lay a dead child. For some days it had lain in that state. No money could be got to purchase a coffin. The father had left the house in despair, but his wife knew his attachment to those who looked to him for support, and had no apprehension for some time about his return. His delay caused great agony, when she reflected upon the violence of his grief at seeing his children perishing. On being told that he was in prison, she expressed but little surprise at hearing that he had stolen the means of keeping life in those who remained for some time longer. The officer declared that in his life he had never witnessed such misery; and although a poor man himself, he could not help giving the poor desolate woman a shilling. The moment he gave her the money she droppeod down on her knees to thank him. Bread was immediately brought to the children, and the officer left them in a state of comparative felicity. While the officer was mentioning these particulars, Poole stood at the bar in tears.

The Lord Mayor relieved the present wants of the unfortunate person who so powerfully affected all around him, and desired him to state those facts to the parish of St. Luke, by which instant and abundant relief would, no doubt, be granted. His Lordship deeply regretted the misfortunes which had led Poole to run the hazard of lasting disgrace and punishment, and expressed a hope that employment would be given to him by those in the line of business he followed, who were qualified to assist him.

The prisoner said he was a watch-gilder; that he had for 18 years resided in a reputable way in Coleman-street, where he was a master, and that unforeseen calamities had reduced him to his present state.

The officer confirmed this account, and said that the neighbours informed her the prisoner was a hardworking man, and full of misfortunes. The poulterer, upon hearing of the distress of Poole, said he never would prosecute under such circumstances: he would much rather relieve. Poole left the justice-room to visit his unfortunate wife and family, and to represent his case to the parish.

[As soon as this account appeared in the daily papers, the distress of the unfortunate family excited the commiseration of a number of individuals, who immediately came forward to assist in enabling Poole to get into some business for the support of himself and children. The sum of 60l. has been subscribed at the Stock Exchange, and other subscriptions are going forward.]

FEBRUARY 3.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.—OWEN PRINCE OF POWYS.

A new tragedy, under the title of Owen Prince of Powys, or Welsh Feuds' has been produced at this theatre. The scene is laid in Wales; and the period chosen for the action is in the days of romantic strife between the native valour of the mountaineers, and their Norman invaders. The play opens in the rude palace of King Henry, whom we presume to be a Norman adventurer, and whom we find setting a price on the head of young Owen, the heir of the house of Powys, who, at the head of a small band, attempted, amidst the fastnesses, to preserve a wild independence of the sovereign. His father, Cadogan, remonstrates in vain against the mandate, while the King, in the bitterness of his hatred, promises the hand of Theodora, the betrothed wife of Owen, to his lieutenant Gerard. This lady, who is devotedly attached to Owen, has yet a third lover in Prince Madoc, who seeks this opportunity of laying claim to her hand, and promises, if she will favour his suit, to protect the outlawed Owen. In the second act, a grand banquet is given by Cadogan, at Powys-castle, at which Theodora and Gerald are both present; but the harmony is interrupted by the entrance of a band of troops, who are about to proceed to outrage, when Owen, their leader, rushes in, and commands them to respect the roof of his father. He expresses his indignation & contempt at the pretensions of Gerald, and appeals to the lady, who resolves to share his fortunes, and quits the castle in his company. Madoc continues to follow, repairs to the camp of his rival, promises repentance to Theodora, and finally prevails on Owen to leave the lady under his friendly care in his own castle. No sooner has he thus secured her, than he threatens to throw her into the sea from a lofty rock, unless she will give him her hand; and, on her indignant refusal, gives directions to his vassal Tudor to put his horrible threats into execution. Tudor, however, like Herbert in King John, relents, and arranges with his victim that she shall pretend to struggle with him, and conceal herself in a secret chamber near the battlements. Madoc enters, conscience struck, the screams of Theodora are heard, and Tudor rushes in to say that all is over. Madoc then, to conceal his crime, hastens to the camp of Owen, whom he petrifies by a tale of Theodora's escape with some unknown rival, whom she had loved in secret. While he is speaking, a messenger arrives with the intelligence that Powys-castle is burnt down, and Cadogan slain: and a scene, closely copied from the well-known passage in Macbeth, where Macduff is informed of the destruction of his family, ensues.—In the fifth act, we find Owen in the castle of Madoc; he enters sad and silent, but is aroused by an expression dropped from the lips of his host, that Theodora has been slain. A contest ensues—unequal, for he has laid aside his arms—and the slaves of Madoc are about to kill him, when Theodora rushes in and startles Madoc, who believes that he sees the spectre of his victim. He arouses himself, however, and orders them into separate dungeons—they escape, but an arrow strikes Theodora, who dies in her lover's arms. After this, the combat rages between the troops of Madoc and Owen, with various success; but Owen is mortally wounded, and staggers in to tell that he had slain Madoc, to hear of the victory of his band, and to die. This is the whole tragedy; and it will easily be conceived that it is only a long melo-drame. Mr. Kean played the part of Owen: in the scene where he receives the news of Theodora's escape and his father's death, he suffered the insensibility of despair to be confounded with indifference; but his manner of walking with an abstracted air into the room in Madoc's palace, and throwing his arm unconsciously on the table, was very true to nature; he turned on the villain with a noble energy, and, in staggering and falling in the vain attempt to inquire the result of the contest in the last scene, gave one of those pictures of the mortal struggle between the spirit and its destiny, which are so peculiarly his own. Mr. Cooper, as Madoc, made some excellent efforts in detached passages. Miss Edmiston, as Theodora, displayed some very striking attitudes in the scene where Madoc threatens her; but her acting is all in one high key; she can exhibit no gradations of feeling, and has no touch of pathos. The other parts were respectably filled by Penley, Barnard, and Pope. There was a very dull ode performed in the second act, which called forth some disapprobation; and there were some dangerous symptoms of languor in the course of the performance: but the play was much applauded at the fall of the curtain. A slight mixture of disapprobation, and a most absurd call for Mr. Kean, which he very properly did not answer, prevented the announcement for repetition from being heard. The play may be performed a few nights to thin houses, but it has produced no impression which can give it the slightest chance of a long existence.

FEBRUARY 17,

UNPARALLELED INSTANCE OF SUICIDE, BY VOLUNTARY STARVATION.

Whoever reflects upon the sad weakness of human nature—on the fatuity of man, when he suffers his mind to be subdued by the assaults of pain, and yields to the depression of his physical powers, will hardly credit the prolonged tenacity of Veterbi; invincible resolution to die, inflexibly persevered in; unmoved by the pangs of hunger, which is the cause of the commission of so many crimes. An obstinacy of enthusiam sufficed to impel Cato to stab himself, and with his last sigh Roman liberty expired. It was also the enthusiasm of liberty which rendered Mutius Scævola insensible to the fire in which he thrust his hand, when he found that he had mistaken his victim. Socrates, on drinking the poisoned draught, conversed with his friends, and his dying hour was consoled by the conviction of the immortality of his soul. & that of his wisdom; the poison freed him from earth, and opened to him the gates of heaven. Men have been seen, especially amongst the martyrs, to endure, with a constancy, almost divine, the necessity of a horrible death; but again I repeat it no exercise of will ever bore a parallel to the perseverance of Luc Antoine Viterbi.

Condemned to death as an accomplice in the assassination of Frediana, a crime which he denied to the last moment, Viterbi appealed against a sentence passed upon him by a Court composed of his personal enemies. I shall abstain from investigating this point, and merely state the facts that the sentence was confirmed—that the Court of Cassation, not having found any informality in the application of the law, was bound to pronounce its validity; and, finally, that the petition of the friends of Viterbi to obtain his pardon, was ineffectual.

Indulgence, and even respect is due to honest error; but the strength of mind displayed by Viterbi is not less admirable. Read what follows, and say, whether you do not think it equal to any thing in the history of the first Romans.

Towards the end of last November, Viterbi, (knowing his condemnation, and being confined in the prison of Bastia, where he was guarded in the same manner as are all those who are sentenced to death) resolved to die. To effect this purpose, he abstained from food during three days, and then ate voraciously, and to a forced excess, in the hope that after fasting so long, he should thereby put an end to his existence. Nature deceived him, and on the 21 of December, he determined to starve himself to death. From that day nothing could subdue this terrible resolve; although Viterbi, who had already sustained two dangerous attacks of illness, did not expire until the night of the 21st of that month. Let us now venture to lift the veil of this endurance of progressive agony; follow its phases during an incredible interval of eighteen days; and, above all, bear in mind, that the death to which he was doomed, was the punishment of Tantalus. The gaoler was careful to supply him daily with meat and drink.

During the three first days, Viterbi, as was the case when he made the first attempt, felt himself progressively tormented by hunger, and did not endure these early sufferings with less courage than he had shown on the former occasion. Under these circumstances, a report was made to the public Minister, who ordered bread, water, wine, and soup, to be taken daily to his cell, and placed conspicuously in view. This order was punctually executed, until the day of his death: but Viterbi always caused the provisions of the preceding day to be distributed amongst his fellow prisoners, without ever tasting the fresh supply. No debility was manifest during these three days, no irregular muscular movement was remarked, his ideas continued sound, and he wrote with his usual facility.

From the 5th to the 6th, to famishment, insensibly succeeded the much more grievous suffering of thirst, which became so acute that on the 6th (and he had not as yet undergone a fourth part of the terrible agonies which were to end in death) without ever deviating from his resolution, he began to moisten his lips and mouth occasionally, and to gargle with a few drops of water, to relieve the burning pain in his throat; but he let nothing pass the organs of deglutition, being desirous not to assuage the most insupportable cravings, but to mitigate a pain which might have shaken his resolution. On the 6th, his physical powers were a little weakened; his voice was nevertheless, still sonorous, pulsation regular and a natural heat equally extended over his whole frame. From the 3d to the 6th, he had continued to write; at night several hours of tranquil sleep seemed to suspend the progress of his sufferings; no change was observable in his mental faculties, and he complained of no local pain.

Until the 10th, the burning anguish of thirst had become more and more insupportable; Viterbi merely continued to gargle, without once swallowing a single drop of water; but in the course of the day of the 10th, overcome by excess of pain, he seized the jug of water which was near him, and drank immoderately. During the last three days, debility had made sensible progress, his voice became feeble, pulsation had declined, and the extremities were cold. Viterbi, however, continued to write, and sleep, each night still affording him several hours ease.

From the 10th to 12th, the symptoms made a slight progress. The constancy of Viterbi never yielded an instant; he dictated his journal, and afterwards approved and signed what had thus been written agreeably to his dictation. During the night of the 12th, the symptoms assumed a more decided character; debility was extreme, pulsation scarcely sensible his voice extraordinarily feeble; the cold had extended itself all over his body, and the pangs of thirst were more acute then ever. On the 13th the unhappy man thinking himself at the point of death, again seized the jug of water, and drank twice, after which the cold became more severe; and congratulated himself that death was nigh, Viterbi stretched himself on the bed and said to the Gendarmes who were guarding him, "Look how well I have laid myself out." At the expiration of a quarter of an hour he asked for some brandy; the Keeper not having any, he called for some wine, of which he took four spoonfuls. When he had swallowed these the cold suddenly ceased, heat returned, and Viterbi enjoyed a sleep of four hours.

On awaking (on the morning of the 13th,) and finding his powers restored, he fell into a rage with the Keeper, protesting that they had deceived him, and then began beating his head violeutly against the wall of his prison, and would inevitably have killed himself, had he not been prevented by the Gendarmes.

During the two following days, he resisted inclination to drink, but continued to gargle occasionally with water. During the two nights he suffered a little from exhaustion, in the morning found himself relieved. It was then that he penned a number of stanzas.

On the 16th, at five o'clock in the morning, his powers were almost annihilated; pulsation could hardly be felt, and his voice was almost wholly inaudible; his body was benumbed with cold; and it was thought that he was on the point of expiring. At ten o'clock, he began to feel better, pulsation was more sensible, his voice strengthened, and, finally, heat again extended over his frame, and in this state he continued during the whole of the 17th. From the latter day, until the 20th, Viterbi only became more inexorable in his resolution to die; he inflexibly refused all offers of aliment, and even resisted the torturing pangs of thirst; not a drop of water did he swallow, although he still, from time to time, moistened his parched lips, and sometimes his burning eyelids, from which he found some relief to his agony.

During the 19th, the pangs of hunger and thirst appeared more grievous than ever; so insufferable, indeed, were they, that for the first time, Viterbi let a few tears escape him. But his invincible mind instantly spurned this human tribute. For a moment he seemed to have resumed his wonted energy, and said, in presence of his guards and the gaoler, "I will persist, whatever may be the consequence; my mind shall be stronger than my body; my strength of mind does not vary, that of my body daily becames weaker."

A little after this energetic expression, which showed the powerful influence of his moral faculties over his physical necessities, an icy coldness again assailed his body, the shiverings were frequent and dreadful, and his loins, in particular, were seized with a stone-like coldness, which extended itself down his thighs.

During the 19th, a slight pain at intervals affected his heart, and, for the first time he felt a ringing sensation in his ears. At noon on this day, his head became heavy; his sight however, was perfect, and he conversed almost as usual, makings some signs with his hands.

On the 20th, Viterbi declared to the gaoler and physician, that he would not again moisten his mouth, & feeling the approach of death, he stretched himself on the bed, and asked the Gendarmes, as he had done on a former day, whether he was well laid out, and added, "I am prepared to leave this world." Death did not this time betray the hopes of a man who, perhaps, since the creation, invoked it with the greetest fervour, and to whom it seemed to deny its cheerless tranquillity.

On the 21st, Viterbi was no more. Until the day of his death, this inconceivable man had regularly kept his journal. The delivery of it to his family was refused.

THE TIMES.

JANUARY 7. 1822.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 4.—R. Woodhouse, Esq., M. A., F. R. S., Fellow of Caius College, and Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, was yesterday unanimously elected Plumian Professor of Experimental Philosophy, in the room of the late Archdedacon Vince. The Rev. J. Lonsdale, M. A., Tutor of King's college, is elected Christian Advocate, in the room of the Rev. T. Rennell. The Rev. C. Benson, M. A., Fellow of Magdalene college, is continued Hulsean Lecturer for the present year. The Hulsean prize for the year 1821 was on Monday last adjudged to W. Trollope, B A., of Pembrokehall: Subject, "The Expedients to which the Gentile Philosophers resorted in opposing the progress of the Gospel described, and applied in illustration of the Truht of the Christian Religion." The subject of the Hulsean Prize Dissertation for the present year is "The argument for the Genuineness of the Sacred Volume as generally received by Christians."

THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

AND

~~DAILY ADVERTISER.~~

FEBRUARY 11, 1822.

The Leven of 24 guns, Capt. W. F. Owen, and the Barracouta, 16, Capt. Cutfield, bound on a survey of the eastern parts of the coasts of Africa, the Mozambique Channel, Persian Gulph, Madagascar, Johanna, &c. will sail in a few days.

The Euryalus is expected to sail the latter end of the week for the Mediterranean, taking the Ambassador.

General Campbell takes his passage to India in the Liffey frigate, Commodore Charles Grant, C. B. which will sail shortly for the East India command.

EXTRAORDINARY EVENT.—*The Morning Post* says—"A Noble Lord, whose lady takes the lead in the fashionable circles, has, by an extraordinary interposition of fortune, become once more free from pecuniary embarrasments. His debts amounted to 240,000*l.* When in the midst of this dilemma, he wrote a letter to a certain Lord Lieutenant, apprising him of the sudden demise of a supposed kinsman, in North America, who had left incalculable wealth. The Earl came to town in consequence—when lo!—it appeared that, although the name was the same, the family was not allied to the official personage; the real heir was the informant. The Peer alluded to is now not only enabled to clear his estates from all incumbrances, but he also pockets 120,000*l.* independantly of other property."

FEBRUARY 11th.

A letter from Paris says, "The statement which has appeared in the English Papers of a conspiracy to seize on the port of Brest, is vague and incorrect; the facts are simply these:

---Gen. Coutard, who is now the Commander of Paris and the 15th Division, had previously been intrusted with the command of the Military Division in which Brest is situated, and of which Rennes is the chief place. Before his departure from this latter city, he had been informed of a plan to seduce the troops and get possession of the citade of Brelst, Gen. d'Avisart, who had the particullar command of Brest and its forts and batteries, was informed by him of the intended attack; he took his measures accordingly---Officers, troops, and sailors were on the alert. Some superior Officers, and even two Generals on half pay, who had gone down to that city, finding that the plot had been discovered, withdrew from the intended scene of action with the utmost precipitation. All this was known here in the first days of last month, and made but little sensation.---An accident, which might have been followed by most serious consequences, has lately occured at Orleans. One of the Swiss regiments in the service of France, was in garrison in that town; while some of the soldiers were drinking in an inn, a dispute arose between them and some inhabitants who were sitting in the same room; after having quarrelled they left the place, and the news of this debate soon spread about the town. The inhabitants were gathering and forming into groups in different parts of Orleans, and the ferment became general among the lower classes; mean while arrived from Paris the 45th regiment, composed of French soldiers; they took part for the inhabitants against the Swiss, and began to attack them separately; several duels were fought; and the combat would have been a general one, had not the Commanding Officer confined the garrison to their barracks, and given orders to the French regiment to leave the town at night. This conflict may prove fatal, for the 45th will communicate to the other regiments their hatred against the Swiss, and prepare for future times some catastrople which cannot now be foreseen."

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Naples, January 18:—"Count Codenhofen, Colonel of the regiment Keriser, light horse, stationed at Avellino, in this kingdom, was taken a few days ago in the Roman States, near Terracina, by the banditti, and with his attentdants, carried away to the mountains.---He was returning from Vienna, and his companion was carrying dispatches for General Frimont. The robbers discharged their pieces at the carriage, by which the postillion was slightly wounded; they then approached, and seized the Colonel and the courier, but let the postillion escape with the horses and the dispatches. General Frimont was, of course, exceedingly hurt at this outrage, and immediately sent a courier to the Governor of Terracina, and the authorities at Rome, with earnest requests that every expedient method should be used to recover the prisoner; and (it is said here) with an intimation that he would send troops into the States of the Church, to take very violent measures against the banditti, if the Colonel were not given up. The robbers have dispatched a message by a labouring man they took out of the fields, the import of which is, that they require 20,000 scudi for the ransom of their prisoner, and will not give him up on other conditions. A letter has also been received from the Colonel himself, in which he says, they have hitherto treated him very gently; his situation is, however, very perilous; for it is to be feared, that if a hostile force is sent against the banditti, those desperate villians will at once wreak their vengeance an the unfortunate prisoners. It is supposed, that the Neapolitan Government and the Austrians will insist on the Pope's paying the ransom. We hope that means may be devised to secure the road through the Roman territories; the most plausible would be to place Austrian light troops along the country; who, we doubt not, would succeed, as they have done within the Neapolitan frontier, in keeping down the troops of banditti. The Count is of a distinguished family, and an esteemed Officer. An additional melancholy circumstance is, that his lady, with five children, are now on the road to Naples, expecting to meet him there. The carriage in which the Count and his companion were, was stopped within 500 paces of a strong guard of Roman soldiers. The robbers, on their approach, fired two rounds of ball, without waiting to ascertain whether there would be any resistance made to them; the Roman guard, though so near, all protested they heard no firing; but as this deafness appears suspicious, they have been imprisoned until the affair can be investigated."

Another boon has just been conceded to the Port of Plymouth. The Lords of the Treasury at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, have extended the privileges of the 1st and 2d. Geo. IV. cap. 105. sec. 1, in regard to the duties on deficiences of goods now in bond, or hereafter to be bonded, in warehouses within the limited distance from the Custom House and Excise Offices, which were before possessed by the Port of London only, to that port, in conjunction with Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and Falmouth, with two or three exceptions only; therefore, that port is as highly favoured as any in the kingdom. That it has not yet combined all its various capabilities is its own fault, not that of the Chamber.

FEBRUARY 15.

ARCHES COURT.

CHICHESTER v. THE MARRUIS AND MARCHIONESS DONEGAL.

Sir J. Nichol gave judgment in the above appeal, from the sentence of the Consistory Court of London, at the instance of Arthru Chichester, Esq. who appeared under protest to the jurisdiction. The Judge of the Consistory having over-ruled the Protest, the present appeal was against that decision.

The Learned Judge observed, he was bound to consider the peculiar character of this case. There were circumstances attending the suit, which must excite the vigilance of the Court and put it on its guard. In deciding strictly according to law, whether or not this marriage was null and void, the Court was bound to look narrowly into the peculiar character of the case.—However Lady Donegal might entertain a strong wish to be separated from Lord Donegal, whereby to disolve a marriage which had endured 25 years, they having six or seven children, of whom were several sons, heirs of the family, whose interests might be deeply involved in the present question, which involved that of their legitimacy; it might nevertheless be the wish of all parties to have the fate of this marriage determined by competent jurisdiction. It was only by going fully into the evidence, that the Consistory Court could ascertain the truth of Mr. Chichester's allegation, that this suit was carried on fraudulently and collusively. The Court was of opinion, the Judge of the Court below had done perfectly right in overruling the Protest of Mr. Chichester, and in permiting the cause to proceed; and therefore dismissed this appeal with costs.

In a suit of restitution of conjugal rights, brought by a wife against her husband (whose names we are induced to omit), and met by a responsive allegation on the part of the husband, charging adultery in bar of the wife's suit, Sir J. Nichol observed, that this appeared to be one of those unfortunate cases of jealous impression on the part of the husband, in consequence of which he had withdrawn himself from his wife, either from feelings of resentment or misrepresentations made to him respecting his wife's conduct. He thought it the duty of the Court, to relieve its own mind from the regret it felt under this unhappy impression, to recommend what he had no doubt the Counsel on both sides would concur, and assist in recommending to their clients, namely, that the husband would endeavour to remove from his mind any apparently-unfounded suspicion of his wife's fidelity; since it appeared they had several children issue of the marriage, and had lived and cohabited together for many years in the most perfect harmony. The Court sincerily wished they might consult their own and their Children's happiness, in doing so again; as the wife, who protested her innocence, was most anxious to return to the bosom of her husband and children.

Dr. Lushington most heartily concurred in the benevolent wish of the Court, and would confer with his client on the subject.—The hearing of the cause was therefore deferred.

FEBRUARY 16.

Extract from a letter, dated Rome, January 22.—"A great many English are in this capital. About a fortnight ago his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg arrived here. He is apparently in excellent health. But the leading topic of conversation relates to Osman Aga, a Turkish Grandee, also an inhabitant of the Holy City at the present moment. This exalted individual was Chief Officer to the Viceroy of Egypt, but, disgusted with the dogmas of the Koran, and conceiving a partiality for Christianity, he abruptly quitted the Mahomedan country, and in a vessel of his own, came to Civita Vecchia, in the latter part of last month. He is accompanied by nine domestics, four of whom are the finest looking blacks ever seen.—On the Corso, the grand attraction is this Turkish Nobleman and his suite—for his black and white servants—all superbly habited, generally accompany him. He was brought a considerable treasure with him, which enables him to vie with the richest of the Romans. The female world manifest an extraordinary curiosity to see this noble Turk. It is true, he is a fine looking man, and has the air and port of a Prince. On Easter Saturday, the ceremony of christening him and all his household will be performed in the magnificent Church of St. Peter, in the presence of his Holiness the pope, and all the Cardinals. It will present a very imposing spectacle. The Pope, by the way, has recently exhibited a fine trait of true Christian charity, by distributing a considerable sum of money among the surviving relatives of about 500 poor seamen who unhappily perished in the Adriatic during the late tempestuous wheather. Besides others, there are upwards of 100 poor children, orphans, and 70 widows. At Genoa, since the year 1613, so dreadful a storm and cataclysm has not been experienced as that which raged there on Christmas Eve last. Amongst the gossip of this city, is a report, which I believe to be well-founded, that the eldest son of the Prince of Canino (Lucien Buonaparte) will shortly be married to his cousin, the eldest daughter of Joseph Buonaparte, and that when the nuptials are solemnized, the distinguished couple will proceed to the United States of America, to reside with the Lady's father. Measures of severity have lately been adopted against the banditti who infest the roads in the Papal States. Two of the ringleaders have been sentenced to death, and several others to perpetual imprisonment. It remains to be seen whether these miscreant highwayman will be deterred from their evil ways."

FEBRUARY 18.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1822.

Since our last we have received the Paris Papers of Wednesday and Thursday last. A private letter from Cassel, dated the 6th inst. makes mention of a horrible and mysterious crime that had been perperated there a few days before. The only son of the Elector, who is said to be a young Prince of great promise, went, in the company of a friend, and attended by a servant, to a public masked ball. The servant, who wore a domino, was, after some time, accosted by another person in a mask, and at last pressed to take a glass of punch, which he accepted. Soon after he felt the most excruciating pains, and died in the course of the night. On opening the body, it was discovered that he had been poisoned. The Cassel Gazette of the following day (the 7th) notices the circumstance; admits the administering of the poison, but omits that the Prince was present. It appears that the crime has excited a great sensation amongst the good people of Cassel, who probably suspect, that the poison was intended for the young Prince. Of all atrocities, that of poisoning is the most revolting, and to the honour of human nature, the most rare. Yet we could point out a Government, which is in the habit of committing a crime, very near a-kin to it, that of causing narcotic or irritating drugs to be given to persons who have afforded some particular cause of offence. However, we are not quite certain that it is the act of the Government; but we have not the slightest doubt that it is done by a person or persons connected with, and wielding some of the powers of, that Government. Perhaps this notice may be the means of arresting this base and unmanly practice; for, we know that The Ledger is read in the country where it is carried on.

WRITS AND COGNOVITS.—In the Court of King's Bench, the following important order has been made by the judges:—"Hilary Term, 21 and 3d George IV. In order to prevent the fraudulent issuing of any writ of execution, without judgment to support it—It is ordered, that the sealers of writs of this Court shall not real any writ of *Fieri Facias* or *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, without having the judgment-paper, postea, or inquisition, produced to him. And it is further ordered, that the attorney concerned for the plaintiff in the cause, or his agent, shall, upon bailable *mesne procees*, and every writ of attachment, *Fieri Facias*. and *Capias ad Satisfaciendum* indorse the place of abode and addition of the party against whom the writ is issued (or such other description of him as such attorney or agent may be able to give). And it is also ordered, that no judgment be signed upon any *Cognovit* without being produced to the clerk of the docket, and (after the taxation of the costs) filed with him—By the Court.

FEBRUARY 19.

We have received Charleston Papers to the 20th of January. The following are extracts:—

[From the Charleston Courier of the 19th.]

THE PRESIDENCY.

Thus early the following have been named Candidates for the Presidency:—

John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State.
D. D. Tompkins, now Vice-President.
William Lowndes, Represent tive in Congress.
John C. Calhoun, Secretary at War.
W. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury.
Smith Thompson, Secretary of the Navy.
Henry Clay, late Speaker in Congress.
Dewitt Clinton, Governor of New York.

The following is another version of the horrible crime which we mentioned yesterday:—"At a masked ball, which took place at Cassel, on the 31st of January, the Prince Royal being pursued by several masks, and apprehensive of being recognized, changed masks with his valet-de-chambre. The latter was accosted by the persons who had followed the Prince, and had the imprudence to accept from them a glass of grog; he was immediately taken ill, and expired the next day. The letter of the 9th of February, which announces this event, states, that up to that day no trace had been discovered of the parties implicated in this crime."

Dr. Thompson, of Edinburgh, has started a new theory of vaccination, viz. that it is not a certain preventive of small-pox, but that it is a better preservative than the small-pox itself. The Doctor it of opinion, that what is denominated chicken-pox is a true variolous disease, modified by previous small-pox or cow-pock, and that the chicken-pox is the mildest after vaccination has been undergone.

Saturday last the Wellington Shield, forming, together with the ornamental columns, one of the finest productions of modern art, was presented to the illustrious Duke whose name it bears. It is known, that on the Duke of Wellington's return to England at the Peace of 1814, the Merchants and Bankers of London, anxious to offer to his Grace a memorial of their admiration and gratitude for his public services, appointed a committee for that purpose; and this splendid trophy was agreed to be presented to him. The death of some of the artists employed on the work, and other incidental causes, connected with its execution, having deferred its completion till very lately, the presentation could not take place earlier; but on Saturday his Grace (having previously appointed that day) attended by Lord Fitzroy Somerset, was met by W. Manning, Esq. M. P. the Chairman of the Committee, who delivered the Shield and Columns to his Grace, in the name of the Merchants and Bankers; and at the same time expressed to him the sentiments of respect and attachment, with which they, in common with a grateful country, are animated towards his Grace's person. The Duke made an appropriate reply to this Address, and testified his admiration of the richness and beauty of this present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 13th.

SIR R. WILSON'S DISMISSAL.

Sir R. WILSON said, if the circumstances to which he was now about to call the attention of the House was one wholly of a personal nature, however keenly he might feel the injury he had sustained, he would not have obtruded himself on the House; but when he considered that it was not a question in which himself alone was concerned, but one which concerned, and very nearly indeed, the interests of the people of England, he felt it his duty to submit his case to the consideration of a British House of Commons. which, he was convinced, would afford him a patient hearing. This was, indeed the proudest day of his life, when he should be able to redeem that pledge which he had given to his Constituents, and which had gained him the support and confidence of a generous people. This was a proud day, when he was able to come forward and face his accusers who had condemned him upon secret and *ex-parte* accusation, and refused him a hearing. He did not now mean to deny the prerogative of the Crown to remove Officers at pleasure; but he must contend that if this power was exercised, it struck at once at the independence of every man—military man at least, who held any place of confidence, or who had to perform duties as a Member of Parliament: and it was a prerogative which had never been exercised but to the disadvantage of the people. He knew that there had been Judges who had declared that the King was the Law, and might alter it as he pleased. He knew there had been Generals who declared they would hang up any man who should presume to deny that doctrine: but he thought the Revolution of 1688 had taught Judges better law; that it had taught Generals justice; aye, and that it had taught Kings moderation. With respect to his own removal, he would ask the House to look at his case, and say if he had no cause to complain of injustice. Here was an Officer who had been 29 years in the service, and had testimonials of good conduct from the Commander-in-Chief, but who had been a Member of Parliament, and in that character the opposition he had given to Ministers was, he declared before God, conscientious, because he considered their conduct as ruinous to their country; but that Officer had been dismissed in a manner which shewed that political feeling had influenced the conduct adopted towards him; else why had he been dismissed in such a way---cashiered and deprived of the right of selling that commission, in the purchase of which he had expended his property. This course could only have been adopted with a view of forcing him by embarrassment to give up his seat in Parliament, and, perhaps to quit his country: why, he would ask, had he been thus dismissed---an Officer who had fought, bled, and toiled for his country, without trial, or even accusation, and thus subjected to be libelled by any individual who chose to libel him. If he had been guilty of any offence, the country, the army, and the House ought to have known it; but he had been refused a trial, and had no course to adopt but to submit his case to the House, and to ask for justice. He would now enter into a detail of the facts of his case from its origin to its close. He was at Paris on the 9th of August last, when, about midnight, he was informed by the Ambassador that news had been received of the death of her Majesty. He knew that a report had been been circulated of an ex-

pression which he had used on receiving this intelligence. An Hon. Member of the House was present at the time, and would state what the expression was which he had heard. He (Sir R. immediately determined to come over to England and pay the last respect to her Majesty's remains. He did accordingly return, and arrived in England on the 13th. He went to Alderman Wood's house on his arrival, and learned from the Alderman who were the executors, and said he would apply to the executors to be allowed to go in one of the mourning couches. The Alderman said he had applied, but met with a refusal; but trusted he (Sir Robert) would be more successful.---The Hon. Member then entered into a detail of the circumstances which passed between the time of his arrival to the morning of the funeral, and declared solemnly, he took no part in the arrangements for the funeral. He did not, as had been reported, attend any private Meeting at Hammersmith; and did not till late in the evening preceding the funeral, know that the funeral would take place the next morning. On the morning of the funeral he mounted a small beautiful chesnut horse, belonging to Alderman Wood, and not a tall lean horse, as had been reported; and, about six o'clock, proceeded towards Brandenburgh House. He declared he did not known of any intention to stop the procession, nor did he meet 20 persons on the road. On his arrival at Brandenburgh House, he applied to Sir G. Nayler, to known if he might not, with some other Gentlemen, ride by the side of the hearse: but was told the place for horsemen was immediately after the last mourning-coach. He therefore, accompanied by the Members for Aberdeen and Shrewsbury, fell into that place, and they proceeded till they came to Kensington Church, and here a stoppage took place, occasioned by some carriages drawn across the road.--- There was an Officer, with a small party of men with him; and he (Sir Robert) enquired of him why he did not remove the obstruction; but the Officer observed he was only commanding a Guard of Honour, and could not interfere without orders. He also observed the mob had stopped a baggage waggon, and taken the horses out, which might be a great inconvenience.--Upon this intimation he (Sir Robert) rode to the spot, and prevailed on the people to let the baggage-waggon pass on. Soon after it was communicated that Sir R. Baker had determined to go by the city, and they proceeded till they came to Hyde-park Gate; and here he was surprised to find the procession turned into the Park, and soon after he saw a party of cavalry, and heard some abusive and irritating expressions applied to them by the populace. Soon after they arrived near Cumberland Gate, and he then received information that the soldiers had fired on the people. He rode forward to see if he could assist in restoring the peace. At this time he was met by somebody, he did not know by whom, and this person said, "Sir Robert, you had better not go any further;" hoping he might be of service, however, he rode forwards, and he heard the firing, and soon after saw shorts fired down the Uxbridge road. He saw also that whatever reason there might have been originally for firing, the necessity was over; and he addressed some of them, entreating them to refrain from firing, as there was now no necessity for further resistance. Soon after, a shot was fired, and passed so near him (Sir Robert), that he thought it had grased the skin, and he put up his hand to feel. He turned round, and saw three or four of the soldiers deliberately reloading their pistols. He went up to them, and addressed them with the greatest temper, observing ---" You are soldiers of Waterloo, and have had cannonballs of your head; do not mind a few stones; do not disgrace yourselves by firing on your countrymen, and an unarmed multitude!" and he declared to God he never spoke to the soldiers in any other terms than those of the greatest moderation. The Hon. Member then proceeded to detail his conduct through the rest of the day: his interview with Sir R. Baker and with Capt. Oakes; and stated, that in all these acts, his endeavours and advice had been such as he believed tended to restore tranquillity. Utimately the troops, except a troop of the Blues, were withdrawn, and the Procession proceeded. He accompanied it as far as Hord, and then returned to town, and went to his own house, where he dined by himself, and did not go out during the evening, and next morning early he set on for Colchester, where he again joined her Majesty's funeral. He knew well, and the Noble Marquis knew, that deposition was made at Bow-street by a certain individual, which stated, that he, (Sir R. Wilson) had dined with a person he did not know, and that he had drank a toast of a most vulgar, if not of a most treasonable, nature. At Colcester, he was a witness, but not a participator, of the disgraceful scenes which passed there. On his return to town, he was met by a friend, who said, "Sir Robert, you are to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, for the part you took in heading the mob at Cumberland-gate on the day of her Majesty's funeral." Conscious of his own innocence and good intentions, he smiled at the accusation.---In the course of the day he heard the same from various persons; he heard that menaces that he should be turned out of the army, and a Court-marial was to be held on him. It was agreed by his friends that it would be improper in him to make and send in a statement derogatory to himself; but he waited on the Commander in Chief, who was at Brighton, and he did not wish to go there, because, being well known, his visit might occasion some feelings unpleasant to his Royal Highness. He applied, through Sir H. Taylor, his Royal Highness's Secretary, for an investigation into his conduct. He then went to Paris, and soon after he was told to wait on our Ambassador; but before he went he saw, in a public coffee-room in Paris, an extract from the English *Courier* in a French Paper, stating that he had been dismissed the service. When he waited on the Ambassador, he received a letter from the Commander in Chief, stating, that the King had no further use for his services. Thus, in a note of a line and a half, did he find himself stripped of his rank, and of all his professional prospects. He still was desirous to obtain justice, and therefore, in October, he returned to England, and wrote another letter to the Commander in Chief, calling for a Court-martial, and denying the truth of all the rumours spread about him. He received an answer, in which his Royal Highness stated, that he could take no farther step. Still he did not despair, and made an application to Lord Sidmouth to have an enquiry as to a report that had been made at a Meeting at Hammersmith where all the obstructions to the Queen's Funeral were planned. He wished to prosecute the authors of those calumnies, and wished copies of the depositions of those who swore that he had had been seen with a porter pot in his had, encouraging the populace to pull up the pavements; but Lord Sidmouth refused to give him them. He then read a communication between himself and Capt. Oakes, in which he required that Officer to contradict the report that any hostile language had passed betwen them on the day of the Queen's Funeral; in which he reminded him that he (Captain Oakes) gave no orders to fire; and that he (Sir R. W. suggested the movement that Capt. Oakes's detachment afterwards made. To this the Captain answered, that he could not undertake to refute all the reports; but he remembered saying that he gave no orders to fire, though not that he said he regretted the firing. He then wrote to Mr, White the Magistrate, whether the whole of his conduct on the 14th of August was not such as to evince a desire of preserving the peace, stating that he should use his answer in Parliament if necessary. To this Mr. White declined answering as he was unwilling to be brought into public notice.---*Murmurs.*---He had heard that Mr. White was a man of truth, and strong religious principles, and therefore he challenged an examination of Mr. White at the bar to say whether he did not owe to him the restoration of the peace. What then was his offence? Was it attending, as his duty was, the funeral of a deceased Queen, or his preventing the shedding of innocent lives? Was he to be turned out of the Army because he addressed the language of rebuke to the military? Let it be remembered that his language did not make widows and orphans. The law required all men to assist the Civil Power in the restoration of peace; and was he to sit basely on his horse and see such things going on? And was such conduct as his to be visited with dismissal and disgrace? He called on the House to do him justice; he always felt a pride in wearing the British uniform, because it was recoguized throughout Europe as being worn by men strengthening and protected by the law; and he felt satistied that he had done his duty to his King and country. He then moved for copies of the correspondence between himself and Lord Sidmouth, and the Commander-in-Chief, on his removal from the army.

Lord Palmerston was prepared to resist this motion as one tending to affect the balance of the Constitution. The prerogative of the Crown to dismiss an Officer without trial, or assigning a reason. He could shew examples without number, in all times, of the undoubted existence of this prerogative. No law had passed taking away that power from the Crown; and he would venture to say, that without it it would be impossible to preserve the internal subordination and discipline of the army. If once they established the doctrine that an Officer had a freehold right in his commission, and that he could not be dismissed without the consent of his fellows, they would be dismissed without the consent of his fellows, they would be creating a fourth estate in the country. If the Army were made independent of the Crown, it would, as it once did, very soon render itself independent of Parliament. Still this prerogative should only be exercised by the Crown under the recommendation of responsible advisers. The House would enter into no enquiry as to the exercise of this prerogative, unless it appeared that there was something like an abuse of it. The Hon. Gentleman had insinuated that Ministers had obtained his dismission, on account of the powerful and formidable opposition in that House. This was rating his powers a little too high. Was the Hon. Gentleman the only man in the Army who had taken as decided a part in political hostility to the Government? If that had been the case, they would not have seen an Hon. Gentleman, Member for, a few Scotch Burghs, still in the Army. Many more examples of this kind might be pointed out. When a person bearing the King's commission, and decorated with Orders which he permits him to wear, continued in company with persons engaged in an illegal breach of the peace, he committed an insult to his Sovereign. The Hon. Gentleman must have known, as an Officer, that he was guilty of a gross act of military insubordination in addressing the soldiers at all, especially telling them that they were disgracing themselves.---(Sir R. Wilson said, across the Table, I said, "It is disgraceful to continue firing.")---That made no difference; and he thought the House would not consent to the motion,

Mr. Lampton felt warmly indignant at the treatment of Ministers to his Gallant Friend; and the insulting manner in which the Noble Lord had sneered at that and another Gallant Friend of his, whose services in the field might at least keep pace with the Noble Lord's civil services. He denied the antiquity of this alleged prerogative. No one ought to be dismissed the service of their country, without a proper enquiry into his conduct. The Crown had parted with the power of appointing Judges during its own pleasure; and yet no evil, but much good, had resulted from it. It was not the deprivation of the prerogative that destroyed Charles I.; but his overstretching all his prerogatives. His Hon. Friend had felt a ball pass his face, and it was no wonder, after so narrow an escape, if he did feel angry, and tell the soldiers it was disgraceful to continue firing. Would not the Noble Lord himself have endeavoured to prevent the dissensions which might end in the destruction of several of his countrymen? He could apply no term but murder to the wantonly firing at an unarmed populace. His gallant friend had a right to know his offence and his accusers; though it was well known that his only crime was his shewing his attachment to the remains of his injured Queen. His Gallant Frend had declared upon his honour he had had no share in the obstructions to the funeral procession. His Gallant Friend had completely vindicated himself; and the Noble Lord had failed to prove him guilty. He had reason to believe that all his Majesty's Minsters did not approve of the dismissal of his Gallant Friend. His Gallant Friend had a son at a military college, and he would have to pay an addional sum for his education, as he was no more to be considered the son of a General Officer. He instanced the dismissal of Lords Fitzwilliam and Fyfe, as a proof of the desire of Ministers to introduce a military despotism. These, in a constitutional point of view, were things fraught with alarm and danger to the country. His Gallant Friend should not have been deprived of his emoluments after his hard services, for which he had received no honours.---All justice and constitutional liberty had been violated in the person of his Gallant Friend.

Mr. N. Calvert agreed with the Noble Lord as to this prerogative being vested in the Crown; but it should only be used under the revision of that House. After hearing the statement of the Gallant General, he must vote for his motion.

Sir I Coffin contended, that no one in or out of the House could say that King's prerogative had been hardly used or not.

Sir R. Fergusson had heard that the Noble Lord at the head of the War Office had spoken of his conduct in Parliament. He did not know whether he was to be the next victim or not; but he should still give an independent vote in that House. Ministers sheltered themselves behind the King's Prerogative in like manner as after the Manchester murders, they thanked those who committed them; and dismissed his Gallant Friend and a Police Magistrate who alone attempted to save the lives of the people.

Lord Palmerston explained. He had not sneered at the Gallant General; and denied that Ministers had dismissed any Officer on account of political principles.

Mr. H. G. Bennet was present at the Queen's funeral and deposed to the truth of all that the Gallant General had said as to his conduct on that occasion. He hoped the House would do justice to his Hon. Friend, and vote for the production of these Documents. His Gallant Fried was the pride of all Europe, and the terror of the enemy; but here he met with nothing but injustice and insult, because he boldly advocated the cause of the people in Parliament, as he had fought for them in the field. He believed that Ministers intended to have a military execution in the Metropolis, as at Manchester; and his Gallant Friend's offence was, stopping the effusion of blood. This he gathered from the dismissal of Sir R. Baker, and the tone of what was called the upper class of society, on that day's proceedings. When the Commander in Chief was arraigned at the Bar of that House, he begged not to be condemned without trial. This shewed how different their conduct was when they were standing as culprits, or condemning others. Mr. Perceval then said, that no British subject should be condemned without investigation. They knew nothing of the motive for removing his Hon. Friend, and depriving him of property, but not of his character. If the House did its duty, it would call for the statement of some case against his Gallant Friend.

The Marquis of Londonderry did not rise to defend Ministers from the charge of wishing for a military massacre on the 14th of August last. Though Parliament could enquire into every act of the Government, he never heard that it invariably granted every motion for enquiry. But he now found that every Military Officer held his Commsssion like a freehold property, whilst he had always believed that they were removable at pleasure. He would undertake to prove that the Crown had unlimited power to dismiss Military Officers. If it were not so, the army would become a prey to every disorder, disorganization, and insubordination. He had above 200 instances in which, during the last 10 years, persons had been dismissed the service without any trial at all. How was it that the Hon. Gentleman never felt for his abuse until it became applied to hsmself? There were cases of persons being dismissed the service even after having been acquitted by Court Martial. No one went into the army without knowing that the prerogative of the Crown was paramount in that service. He quoted the opinion of Mr. now Lord Erskine, as to the King being the head of the army; and when he dismissed an Officer, his military rank was utterly gone. No man could contend that there were not circumstances which would justify the dismissal of an Officer; but which it would be highly improper and imprudent to be disclosed before a Court Martial. The object of this motion was, to revive the two three months Inquests, and to enable them to give evidence on their honour at the Bar of the House---for on their oaths they could not examine them. He believed the Hon. Gentleman had not doubted that he regretted the circumstances which had required his dismissal. He was also of opinion, that the Hon. Gentleman believed there was no bad feeling against him in the highest quarter. If Government abounded in the persecuting spirit described so warmly by the last speaker, it might have found reasons for visiting that Honourable Gentleman with its censure. He reprobated the holding out one part of his Majesty's troops as popular, and another as unpopular.---It was not the duty of the House to enquire; but to leave untouched the prerogative of the Crown. Cases might occur in which it might be highly inconvenient to discover to the House the motives of the Crown. Since the time that a standing army was necessary for the liberties of the country---*Loud and repeated calls of hear, hear, from the Opposition.*---Why (continued the Noble Lord) should not a Right Hon. Baronet on the opposite side call in the case of Ireland for martial law. Had not a Noble Lord in another House---(*Calls of Order Order.*---Did not a Noble Lord in another place---*A laugh.*---hold similar language? Nothing can be more imprudent than the conduct of the Gallant Officer on that day, when he had not the smallest pretence to interpose. The transactions in the Metropolis had been most disgraceful on that day, and had been a continuation of what had taken place during the life of the Queen. The Hon. Gentleman, though not in uniform, had his star on his breast, and was known to be Sir R. Wilson. It would have better become him to have protested against the conduct of the populace, as well as that of the troops, many of whom had been dangerously wounded on that day. A Bill had been brought in in 1784 to limit in this case the prerogative of the Crown, which Bill had been scoted by the Commons of that day. If the troops were to be made amendable to others than the Officers under whose command they were, all military subordination would be at an end. Ministers would have failed in their duty of the Crown, had they not advised the dismissal of the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr Calvert explained.

Sir R. Wilson said, that he stated to Sir Rob. Baker that the Blues were popular, and that that was fortunate.

The Marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Lambton explained.

Sir, J. Newport said, that the Noble Lord seemed to feel sore on the affair of Ireland, and hence had arisen the taunts of the Noble Lord. The vote he should give on this occasion would depend on this question, whether the controul over the Army was to rest with the Crown or the Parliament? If one Officer could appeal to the House, so might every other, and that would lead to a communication betwixt the leading Members of that House and the Army. He must therefore, with much regret, vote against the production of the papers moved for, though he thought the exercise of the power of the Crown in this case harsh and unadvised.

Mr. Hume could testify to the correctness of the statement made by his Hon. Friend, The Noble Lord had alluded to the funeral of her Majesty, though in the case of any other Member he would have deprecated any such allusions. He (Mr. H.) would keep the army under the regulations of the Mutiny Act. That Act distinctly stated that a military Officer was to be tried by a Court Martial. The conduct of Ministers was, therefore, illegal both in the present and every similar instance. The object of the interference of his gallant Friend had been to stop the effusion of human blood. He denied that any such power as had been exercised was any part of the prerogative of the Crown. The speech of the Noble Marquis was an insult to the House. He was sorry that the Noble Lord had left the House.---*A laugh.*---But he had insulted the House when he asked it if they would have justice administered there as at the Old Bailey. When he heard the people were committing murder, he had said---" For God's sake, Sir Robert, don't let us go there."---*Loud and continued laughter.*---It was Ministers that had raised the spirit of which the Noble Lord complained, by their tretament of the Queen, and which had been continued beyond the grave. If there were a reformed House of Parliament Ministers would have to answer for their conduct at the bar of the House. The Noble Lord had made a wrong case in the affair of Manchester, and now he had made no case at all.

Mr. H. Twiss observed, that Hon. Gentlemen opposite seemed to think that either there was no prerogative in the Crown of the nature alluded to, or that it should be subject to the revision of a Court martial. But had Ministers had recourse to a Court-martial, it would have been said that they had looked to their own security by taking refuge behind a responsible Tribunal. It appeared to him that Gentlemen opposite had confounded the responsibility and the accountability of Ministers.

Sir F. Burdett stated, that the Noble Lord would not agree to the motion, as, if agreed to, enquiry must succeed. The Noble Lord had adverted to a number of topics that had no bearing on the case. Upon the statement of the Noble Lord, the House was bound to agree to the motion, unless it meant to abandon wholly the redress of the grievances of the people. If the army were to be the slaves of ministerial caprices, the consequences would be most dreadful. When the army was accused of shedding the blood of the people (he would not say whether necessarily or not), that seemed to him but little calculated to excite the merriment displayed by the Noble Lord. He thought no military officers should have seats in that house; and if, as was said by the Noble Lord, it was true that Military Officers had no redress in a Court of Law, it was the more incumbent on that House to protect a class of men so situated, Had his Gallant Friend to appeal to the same number of individuals as he now saw before him, the conduct of his Gallant Friend will be hailed with applause. The con-

(*Continued in the Additional Supt.*)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page Supt.)

duct of his Gallant Friend had been of great advantage to the Government itself, as his only view was to avert a mesirable massacre. His Gallant Friend, as far as his own character was concerned, had no need of any inquiry. When the Mutiny Act came before the House, he himself, should his Hon. Friend decline the task, would move a clause to take Officers from such a degrading dependence on the Crown. The most despotic Government in Europe had not such slavish regulations. The King of Prussia, and even Buonaparte, in the zenith of his power, could not exercise such a despotic power. The whole of the political life of the Noble Lord had been identified with innovations on the Constitution of his country. He had first destroyed the liberties of his own country, and was now attempting to play the same game here.---*Hear! hear!*---In the case of Ireland, it was was now useless to talk of law, and the private character of the noble Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, coupled with his public life, had made him willing to confide a large military force to his hands. But he would trust neither Lord Wellesly, nor any other, with the administration of Martial Law. The statement of his Gallant Friend had been made with so much ability, that it could be only opposed by a blind confidence in the Ministers of the Crown.---*Hear*

Sir R. Wilson thought that the Noble Lord had, in the discussion of the subject, adopted a tone at variance with his private sentiments. He (Sir R.) had stated simply, that few or no stones had been thrown after he (Sir R.) had reached Cumberland-gate. It was true that he had a star in his breast; and the Queen had been pleased with it, as it had been worn by her father and brother. He continued to wear that star from a respect to her memory; in the same manner as, in the following week, he had worn a Russian Order at the funeral of Prince Gallitzin, at Paris. At Cumberland-gate he had interfered to prevent acts of violence, neither sanctioned by the Civil nor Military Officers.

Mr. Brougham gave the most ample corroboration to all the statements of his Gallant Friend. An hour after Sir R. Wilson had passed Kensington Church, there was no attempt at obstruction to the funeral.

Dr. Lushington bore testimony to the correctness of Sir R. Wilson's conduct on the occasion alluded to,

Mr. Ellice had accompanied his gallant Friend from Paris, and had never left him till five o'clock of the evening before the funeral of the Queen.

Colonel Cavendish expressed his surprise at the epithet of murderers applied to the Guards. He should give no vote on the present occasion.

Mr. Lambton said, a man had been killed, and a Jury returned a verdict of murder.

The Earl of Uxbridge knew that a body of persons were prepared to swear at the Coroner's Inquest that he had shot the two individuals, though at the time he had been 250 miles from London.

Mr. Calvert said, that Sir R. Wilson had made the same statement to him three days after the transaction, that he had that night made to the House.

The House then divided---

For the previous question, 199

For the Motion - - - 97---Majority 102.

Adjourned at Half-past Eleven.

VARIETIES.

An extraordinary instance of the sagacity of the hare is described in the *Sporting Magazine* of this month, as having been witnessed during a run with a well-known pack of harriers in the West of England. The hunted hare being nearly exhausted, drove a fresh hare out of her form, into which she introduced herself, and the pack went on with the fresh hare. This had so extraordinary an appearance, that one of the sportsmen, to ascertain the fact more certainly, examined the hare in the form, and saw that she was panting, and covered with dirt: so that there could not be the least doubt of the ct.

Steam Carriage.—Mr. Griffiths of Brompton, a gentleman not unknown in the literary world by his travels in Asia Minor, and other works, has at length solved the long considered problem of propelling by STEAM, carriages *capable of transporting merchandise, and also passengers upon common roads without the aid of horses*, for which he has secured a patent. The actual construction of such a carriage is now proceeding at the manufactory of Messrs Bramah, and its appearance in action may be excepted to take place in the course of the spring. The power to be applied in this machine is equal to that of six horses, and the carriage altogether will be twenty eight feet in length, running upon three inch wheels, and equal to the conveyance of three and a half tons, with a velocity of from three to seven miles per hour, varied at pleasure. The saving in carriage of goods, will be fifty per cent. and for passengers inside fares will be taken at outside prices. The universal importance of this great triumph of mechanical arts, has led Mr. Griffith to take out patents in Austria and France, where the governments have honoured themselves by [illegible] general attention and special patronage, and one carriage has actually been launched at Vienna, and operates with success. By availing himself of various improvements, in the transfer, regulation, and economy of force, all the usual objections are removed, such as the ascent of hills, securing a supply of fuel and water; and in fine, the danger of explosion is prevented, not only by the safety valve, but by the distribution of the steam into tubes, so as to render any possible explosion wholly unimportant. Every carriage will be provided with a director of the fore wheels sitting in front, with a director of the steam apparatus sitting in the rear, and the body of the vehicle will be situated between the fore-wheels and the machinery.—*Monthly Mag.*

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